THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXIII ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29 1900—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LIVES OF 300 PASSENGERS PLACED IN GREAT DANGER

Seaboard Air Line's Fast Passenger Train Was at the Mercy of Wreckers for a Few Minutes.

OUTLAWS WERE SUSPECTED AND THEY WERE ARRESTED

Prisoners Were In Danger when Their Work Became Known.

THEY ARE NOW SAFELY IN JAIL

Train Left Atlanta Saturday Night at 8 O'clock and Escaped the Fate Laid Out by the Wreckers Only by a Miracle.

A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the passenger train on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, four miles from Lawrenceville Saturday night, and the two men engaged in the plot to plunge the train with three hundred passengers over a trestle have been arrested and lodged in jail.

The men had been suspected and watched, and were caught in the very act of removing the bolts from the rails.

But for the fact that the attempted slaughter of many men, women and children occurred only four miles from Lawrenceville, the prisoners would undoubtedly have been taken from the officers by the indignant passengers and lynched. As the train moved along, bearing the miscreants and their intended victims, the story of the outrage spread through the crowded coaches, and if there had been a few more miles to go the prisoners would have been left swinging on the side of the road to telegraph poles.

The train which left Atlanta Saturday evening at 8 o'clock with conductor W. A. Lane in charge, had five coaches all crowded, many of the passengers having been to Atlanta to attend the fair. The two men who had plotted to murder by the wholesale for the purpose of robbery must have counted on this, and selected a time when they believed there would be many to fall into their grasp as they lay dying at the bottom of the trestle.

The plan was to throw the train over the trestle at Yellow river, which is four miles this side of Lawrenceville. If the plan had succeeded the derailed train would have taken a frightful leap into a chasm, and many of the passengers would have been killed outright, while most of the others would have been wounded and dying. It would have been but the work of a few minutes for the outlaws to have robbed their victims of their money and valuables.

WOULD HAVE BEEN LYNCHED.

When all of this dawned upon the passengers, among whom there were women and helpless little children, the feeling against the dastardly fellows became intense, and the sheriff himself states that he believes there would have been no need for courts to deal with the men if Lawrenceville had not been so close at hand.

The sheriff gave to the Lawrenceville correspondent of The Constitution the full story of how the men were captured in time to save the lives of the people on the train.

The two men who would have murdered men, women and little children for a few hundred dollars, are John Dalton and Tom Patterson. Each tells a story, and seeks to place the guilt on the other.

The Constitution's Lawrenceville correspondent interviewed Sheriff T. A. Haslett, of Gwinnett county, and afterwards the two prisoners.

Gwinnett county, it seems, is stirred up over the affair, and all day Sunday crowds visited the jail at Lawrenceville to get a look at the two prisoners.

STORY TOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

The account given by Sheriff Haslett is as follows:

"For several days myself, B. F. Brubaker, of Raleigh, S. C., the chief detective of the Seaboard Air Line road, have been working on this matter. It was reported to us over a week ago that an attempt would be made to wreck the night train out of Atlanta. We have been laying for them, as it were, and last night we succeeded in bagging our game. Just after dark, last night, J. T. Byrd, John Oaks, the detective and myself went out to the trestle, about four miles from town, it having been reported to us that the time for wrecking the train had arrived. We stationed Byrd and Oaks on one side of the river and the detective and myself on the other. About half an hour before the Atlanta train was due the wreckers were heard coming down the track and struck the trestle.

"The trestle is 450 feet long and 50 feet high. They walked on to the trestle and stopped about 150 feet from the side we were on and went to work loosening bolts, etc.

"That was sufficient warning to us, and we proceeded to close in on them. I had them both handcuffed together in a twinkling. They had a crowbar, two blocks and two rocks that they were using to throw the rails out of line. There was two of them, John Dalton, a young man about 22 years old, and Tom Patterson, a man about 28 years old. Dalton lived on a farm about half a mile from the trestle. He is an unmarried man. Patterson is a married man with a family, and lives about one mile from the trestle. The detective asked them who they were and what they were doing. Patterson replied that he was working on the section and was fixing the trestle.

"It was not long until the train came along. The detective waived it down and we all boarded the train for Lawrenceville. There were four coaches full of people and the news of our capture and the circumstances spread like wildfire through the train and caused great excitement. I verily believe that if the distance had been ten miles, instead of four, to Lawrenceville there would have been a lynching. I am thankful that we landed them in jail safely."

JOHN DALTON TELLS HIS STORY.

To the correspondent of The Constitution John Dalton made the following statement:

"I was going to Gloster about half past 9 o'clock after cheese for my brother and met Tom Patterson on the trestle. He had a crowbar, two blocks and two rocks. He was sitting on the end of ties knocking at taps on bolts that hold the rails in place. I asked him what he was doing, and he said that he was tightening taps. I told him he would be caught, and he replied, 'I guess not.' I told him he would kill two or three hundred people and that it would be a hanging crime. He replied that a poor man couldn't make a living in this country, and I told him he could if he would work. This is the first time I have ever been accused of crime before."

WHAT TOM PATTERSON SAYS.

Tom Patterson, the other party connected with this affair, tells quite a different story. He said:

"I was born in Abbeville county, S. C. I came to Gwinnett county in '93. I have worked in factories, on railroads and farms. Not long ago John Dalton and I moved a man to the Moffett farm above town, now owned by M. E. Ewing. On that trip he suggested several things for us to do, such as stealing chickens and the like. We passed a cotton pen on the road and he suggested that we steal that on our way back. I told him that I was no chicken thief nor cotton thief. That if I stole anything it would be something that would count. Then he suggested the wreck, and told me that he had been thinking about it some time. He said that his intention was to wreck the train on Yellow river trestle. He said that he would throw the train off the trestle into the river, and would kill all that survived the wreck with an ax, and then rob the express car, mail car and passengers. In this way he said he would get at least three or four thousand dollars. He said that he would hide the passenger's watches, jewelry, etc., and sell them two or three years afterwards. He suggested that after we had divided the spoils we would fall out to prevent suspicion that we were connected together in the crime. This was such an awful thing that I went to a relative, by marriage, Mr. Bob Moffett, and advised with him about it. I was afraid the fellow might kill me if I did or did not join him. Moffet advised me to report the matter to the authorities, which I did. It is a mistake about Dalton meeting me on the trestle. We went there together. I got the crowbar at Mr. Davis' farm, where I live. I knew the officers would be there. The whole program was agreed upon between the detective and myself. The reason I gave the plot away was because I wanted to protect the passenger's lives as well as my own."

His story about putting the officers on to the plot to wreck the train is believed to be true.

The two will likely get a preliminary trial tomorrow.

VASSAR GIRLS IN MALE GARB.

Rigged Up To Represent Hanna, Roosevelt and Depew.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 28.—The usual mock presidential election at Vassar will take place some night this week. Last night the republican rally was held. There was great enthusiasm. Students made up to represent Mark Hanna, Roosevelt and Dewey made stirring speeches. Music was furnished by a band of twenty girls in full continental costumes, whose instruments were combs, cymbals and drums, while other students dressed as policemen kept the bystanders in order. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were honored guests.

BY PISTOL, KNIFE AND CLUB.

This Man Was Done to Death by His Wife's Lover.

CHICAGO, October 28.—With a bullet in his brain, his throat cut from ear to ear, his face hacked almost beyond recognition, and one eye gouged out, Anton Lizl, a Bohemian florist, brother to the burgomaster of Prague, Bohemia, was found dead to-day in a ditch near Forty-third court and the north branch of the Chicago river. Twelve hours later Joseph Dolinski, a Polish florist, was arrested for the crime. When arrested Dolinski's clothes were covered with blood. Mary Lizl, widow of the murdered man, is also detained by the police. Lizl had been married but a few weeks. Dolinski had formerly been a suitor for her hand.

SAVANNAH'S CATHEDRAL IS DEDICATED BY MARTINELLI

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—This morning, upon the feast day of St. Simon and St. Jude, the magnificant cathedral of St. John the Baptist was dedicated by Mgr. Sebastiano Martinelli, delegate of the pope to the United States, assisted by some fifty priests, including ten bishops. The bishops who took part in the exercises were:

Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, D.D., of Columbus, O.; Rt. Rev. Edward P. Allen, D.D., of Mobile, Ala.; Rt. Rev. Sebastian Bryne, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn.; Rt. Rev. Theophile Meerschaert, D.D., of Indian Territory; Rt. Rev. A. Van De Vyver, D.D., of Richmond, Va.; Rt. Rev. Leo Hald, D.D., O. S. B., of North Carolina; Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, D.D., of Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Henry P. Northrop, D.D., of Charleston; Rt. Rev. John Moore, D.D. of St. Augustine; Rt. Rev. B. J. Kelley, D.D., of Savannah.

Mgr. Martinelli was the celebrant of the mass, assisted by Vicar General Bazin, of Atlanta; Rev. Dr. Brannen, of New York; Rev. Dr. Rooker, of Washington, secretary to Archbishop Martinelli, and Rev. Dr. Flynn, of Morristown, N. J. The weather was perfect, and the services were attended by an immense throng. The exercises lasted three hours, but so beautiful and impressive were they that not an auditor left the building during their continuance.

The procession was headed by fifty altar boys vested in black, red and white cassocks and white surplices. The right reverend and reverend clergy followed attired in the robes of their Episcopal and sacerdotal offices. Arriving at the middle door of the church, the archbishop recited a prayer for direction, followed by the antiphon, "Thou Shalt Sprinkle Me With Hyssop, O Lord." The fiftieth Psalm, "Misere Mei," was taken up and recited alternately by the reverend clergy who remained standing in the open space between the gates and the church. While this Psalm was being recited the archbishop went around the church, sprinkling with holy water the foundations and upper walls. Returning to the main door of the church the archbishop read the prayer, "Domina Deus."

With the end of this prayer the procession passed up the main aisle to the high altar, the chanters intoning the Litany of the saints. At the conclusion of the Litany the archbishop arose and with mitre on and the crosier in his left hand said in an audible voice:

"We beseech thee, O Lord, that Thou hear us and deign to purify and bless this church and altar erected to Thy honor and glory, and in memory of Thy saint, John the Baptist."

Another prayer was then said, whereupon the archbishop went nearer the altar and genuflecting said:

"Come unto my help, O God, O Lord, make haste to help me. Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

Then he said the prayer, "Omnipotens et Misericor Deus."

The 119th, 120th and 121st Psalms were then said and while they were being recited the archbishop went down the side aisles of the church, sprinkling the walls with holy water, saying: "Thou shalt sprinkle me." On reaching the steps of the altar he repeated the final prayer, that of sanctification. This completed the dedication.

The ceremony of dedication itself did not occupy more than half to three-quarters of an hour. The pontifical high mass which followed was of greater length and was interspersed with elaborate music by the choir. The exercises were concluded with the sermon by Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., of Washington. Dr. Pardow is the ex-provincial of the Jesuits in this province, and is now connected with St. Aloysius church, in Washington.

One of the features of the service was the robing of the archbishop in preparation for the pontifical high mass. Previous to the mass the archbishop was simply attired, but before celebrating the mass he donned the magnificent robes of his office, consisting of anice, alb, cincture, maniple, stole, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, scandals and stockings, pretoral cross and ring, together with the mitre and crosier.

After the conclusion of the service the visiting prelates proceeded to the De Soto hotel, where they partook of an elaborate dinner tendered by the local entertainment committee in honor of Monsignor Martinelli.

At the vespers service at 8 o'clock Bishop Leo Hald, of North Carolina, preached and an elaborate musical programme was rendered by the choir.

Among the visiting priests other than those mentioned who took part in the services and attended the dinner were Rev. L. Bazin, vicar general, Atlanta; Rev. Joseph F. Colbert, Atlanta; Rev. Henry Schienke, Columbus; Rev. P. J. Luckie, S. M., Brunswick; Rev. P. H. McMahon, Augusta; Rev. Eugene Boyd, Augusta; Rev. S. J. O'Shannahan, Augusta; Rev. Joseph Winklereld, Macon; Rev. F. C. Abbott, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. Father O'Brien Padro, S. J., New York; Rev. Father De Preitre, New York; Rev. F. Z. Rooker, Washington; Rev. Henry A. Brann, New York; Very Rev. Dean Flynn, Morristown, New Jersey; Rev. A. K. Gwynn, Greenville; Very Rev. Bernard Haas, O. S. B., Belmont, N. C.; Rev. Father Higgins, Wilmington, Del.

Apart from the dedication of the cathedral the celebration was notable as marking the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the diocese of Savannah.

The new cathedral, built upon the ruins of the cathedral begun by Bishop Persico in 1873, dedicated by Bishop Gross, in 1876, and destroyed by fire two years ago, is probably the handsomest specimen of Gothic architecture in the south. The transept has a depth of about one hundred feet, a width of eighty feet. The aisles are laid with encaustic tiling, while the spaces between the front pews and the sanctuary and in the rear of the pews are laid with marble tiling. The walls of the building are of a deep buff color, while the ceiling is of a bright cream color, the effect of which is greatly enhanced by the ivory tone of the branching arches. The wainscoting around the walls is of marble. The building is lighted throughout with both gas and electricity.

Rev. William O'Brien Padro, S. J., in his dedicatory remarks, took as his subject, "Christ's Commission to the Disciples:" "Go ye therefore into the world and teach all nation," and his argument was that this commission was given to the catholic church. He spoke of Paul's question, "How can a man go unless he be sent?" and said this commission was handed down through the apostles. Another interesting point he referred to was the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope, which, he said, is very much misunderstood. Catholics, he said, do not believe in the infallibility of the pope as a man, but in the light of the spokesman of God. He illustrated the point aptly by the electric light which is brilliant when the current is turned on, but shut the current off and darkness prevails. In addition to the bishops and priests attendant on the ceremony to the number of fifty, there were here among others Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Payne, Miss Payne and Mr. John Morris, of Atlanta; Mr. P. H. Rice, of Augusta, and Mr. Patrick Farrelly, of New York, president of the American News Company.

In addition to the many cash subscriptions that were made for the rebuilding of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, both by Catholics and non-Catholics, the many articles which adorn the new church give testimony to the love for it of the Catholics of the diocese and of the South. Many of these gifts were seen in the Cathedral to-day on the occasion of dedication.

The magnificent marble altar, the main altar which adorns the sanctuary, was the gift of the friends of the late Bishop Thomas A. Becker, in this state and elsewhere. It is a memorial to that dignitary.

The Sacred Heart altar was a gift to the Cathedral from the Catholic priests thoughout the United States

The Blessed Virgin's altar was given by the sisters and children of St. Mary's home in memory of the late Vicar General Cafferty of the Savannah diocese.

St. Joseph's altar in one of the transepts is a memorial from Capt. Henry Blun and his wife to their daughter, Margaret.

St. Anthony's altar is erected by the Cathedral to the memory of Archbishop Gross, who was most popular with the Catholics here when Bishop of the diocese. All the altars are of marble and handsomely carved.

The statues of the altars were given by the following Savannahians: Sacred Heart, Mrs. William Kehoe; Blessed Virgin, Mrs. J. H. Haslam; St. Joseph, Mrs. Henry Blun; St. Anthony, William Harty.

The pulpit, a handsomely carved design which arrived just in time for the dedication, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McDonough.

The fourteen stations of the Cross are of carved wood, imported from Munich. They have not all arrived. They were given as follows:

1. Jesus is Condemned to Death—Relatives of Father Semmes.
2. Jesus is Made to Bear His Cross—Mrs. Margaret H. Cash.
3. Jesus Falls the First Time Under His Cross—Captain John Flannery.
4. Jesus Meets His Afflicted Mother—Mrs. William J. Harty, Sr.
5. The Cyrenian Helps Jesus to Carry His Cross—Mrs. P. F. Gleason and Mrs. Joseph Gleason.
6. Veronica Wipes the Face of Jesus—Mrs. John T. Ronan.
7. Jesus Falls the Second Time—John G. Butler.
8. Jesus Speaks to the Women of Jerusalem—Mrs. P. O'Connor
9. Jesus Falls the Third Time—Mr. John Sullivan.
10. Jesus is Stripped of His Garments—Mrs. John J. Lynch of Atlanta.
11. Jesus is Nailed to the Cross—Mrs. Henry Blun.
12. Jesus Dies on the Cross—Mrs. Jer. Cronlin.
13. Jesus is Taken Down from the Cross—Mrs. M. A. O'Byrne.
14. Jesus is Placed in the sepulchre—Mr. John Hennessy.

Only a few of the memorial windows have yet been put in. Most of them, however, have been contributed. The three large ones behind the altar were given by Captain John Flannery. They represent, first, St. John the Baptist baptizing Christ; second, St. John pointing out our Lord to his desciples; third, St. John preaching in the desert.

The window in the Sacred Heart Chapel "Christ and Mary Magdalen," was given by Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Dun.

Another in the same chapel was given by the Sunday School children. It is "Christ and the Little Children."

Mr. John J. Conlin presented the window in the Blessed Virgin Chapel. It is "The Annunciation."

The small windows under the transept window were given by Mrs. M. F. Dun, Mrs. John Bresnau, Mrs. George Boldridge, the Misses McCrohan, Miss M. A. Mally and a friend.

The large windows of the nave have not as yet all been contributed. So far three of them have been given by Mrs. Honoria Foley, Mrs. John Rourke and Miss Nellie Walsh. Others have been promised and of them will no doubt be in place within a short time.

SHOUT AFTER SHOUT RENT THE SUNDAY AIR FOR CANDIDATE BRYAN

Solemnity of the Day Could Not Restrain Wild Enthusiasm of the New Yorkers.

CROWDS, MADLY CHEERING, FOLLOW BRYAN TO CHURCH

When Democratic Leader Started for Depot, He Had To Make His Way Through Throngs of People—Police Could Hardly Work.

New York, October 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan breakfasted at 10 o'clock in their hotel with ex-Governor William J. Stone and several others. After breakfast, the party adjourned to Mr. Bryan's room, where the candidate received Congressman Richardson and several local politicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan then left the hotel and walked through Madison Square to the Madison avenue Presbyterian church. When Mr. Bryan first appeared on the street there were very few people about, but those who were there instantly recognized him and with many a shout followed him to the door of the church.

Yale and Harvard boys, who came to New York with Mr. Bryan on Saturday, were also at church, and occupied seats a short distance in front of Mr. Bryan.

Dr. Parkhurst, the pastor, was not informed of Mr. Bryan's presence, and his sermon was an exposition of a portion of the scriptures.

Word was evidently passed through the congregation during the service that Mr. Bryan was in the church, for when the benediction was pronounced, almost the entire congregation made a dash for the doors and filled the sidewalks and street in front of the building. The crowd was also augmented by those who were on the street and in the square, and by the time that the party reached the hotel 2,000 people were crowded about them. So dense was the crowd, in fact, that it became necessary for several park policemen to go in advance of Mr. Bryan and clear a way for him through the crowd. As he disappeared in the entrance of the hotel, the crowd cheered.

Mr. Bryan slept in his room from 1 until 5 o'clock, when he dined. From the time he finished dinner until 9 o'clock tonight, when he left the Hoffman house, there was a steady stream of callers. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were both kept busy shaking hands. Among the callers were Congressman William M. Sulzer, Frank Campbell, James K. McGuire, John A. Mason, ex-Governor William J. Stone and Congressman James D. Richardson.

Promptly at 9 o'clock Mr. Bryan and party left the hotel for the Grand Central depot, where they took the train for Albany. A squad of twenty-two policemen, two roundsmen and a sergeant kept the crowd back and a platoon of twenty mounted policemen escorted Mr. Bryan to the depot. Notwithstanding the fact his departure was not announced in any of the morning papers, the people appeared to find it out in some way and fully 3,000 were gathered about the hotel eagerly awaiting his appearance. As soon as he emerged with Mrs. Bryan a great shout went up.

On the way up Broadway to the depot crowds of people lined the streets on either side and shout after shout rent the air. At the Grand Central station Mr. Bryan was at once recognized by the crowds of persons awaiting their trains and it was with great difficulty that the police held the people back and kept a passageway for the party.

Mr. Bryan's private car, the Rambler, was attached to the New York Central train, which was scheduled to leave at 9:30 o'clock and had on board besides Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Len H. Wager, sergeant at arms of the democratic state committee, who was in charge of the train. As the train pulled out with Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on the rear platform there were more cheers.

Mr. Bryan stops first at Albany and comes back tomorrow, arriving at Weehawken at 6:25 p. m., where he will be met by Congressman Sulzer and driven to Hamilton Fish park for a ten-minute speech, and thence to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, arriving there at 7:30, where he is to address a meeting. He will speak also at seven other places in Brooklyn during the evening.

KAISER SNUBBED HOHENLOHE.

That Is the Reason the Aged Chancellor Resigned.

Berlin, October 28.—Prince Hohenlohe, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, made some interesting statements regarding his resignation of the chancellorship. Although expressing himself with great caution, he stated the principal reason for resigning was that he had noticed for some time a growing desire to ignore him on important occasions. He added that his increasing deafness, especially in the left ear, had made it annoying for Emperor William to converse with him.

While Prince Hohenlohe would not say precisely what very recent occasion had particularly emphasized this inclination to ignore him, he asserted that this was the immediate cause of his going to Hombery with a written request to relinquish his official burdens. This, he said, he presented in person to Emperor William, who seemed astonished, but replied that in view of the advanced age of the prince he would not urge him to reconsider his resignation. It also appears that his parting with the kaiser was affectionate and that both remain on good terms. When Prince Hohenlohe returns to Berlin for the winter he intends to frequent the court and its festivities, his physicians having urged him to this course, as they consider that the total absence of excitement would endanger his life.

DEBS IS HEARD IN BOSTON.

An Enthusiastic Greeting Is Given by Social Democrats.

Boston, October 28.—The social democrats of Boston and vicinity gave an enthusiastic greeting to Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the party, in Paine Memorial building tonight, and listened to two speeches from him.

The keynote of Mr. Debs's speeches was the necessity of the working class having possession of "the tool of production," by which he meant the paraphernalia of construction as it exists today, mills, machinery, etc. He said so long as these are owned by private capital, so long will the workingmen be oppressed. His remedy is public ownership and management of "the tool of production."

BOERS CONTINUE TO FIGHT.

They Seem To Be Giving the British No Rest.

London, October 29.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail a force of Boers attacked and surrounded a patrol of Cape police, with a convoy, near Hoopstad, Orange River Colony, last Wednesday, and a sharp fight ensued.

"The police," says the correspondent, "were compelled to abandon two maxims. Ultimately re-enforced by the yeomanry, they succeeded in getting away with the convoy; but they lost seven killed, eleven wounded and fifteen captured. The colonials were outnumbered ten to one, and the engagement lasted for two hours.

"The Boers have fifteen thousand men in the field, nearly half of whom are in Orange River Colony. These are divided into commandoes of some three hundred each, but are capable of combination for large operations."

MARTYRS ARE REMEMBERED.

Services in Honor of Presbyterians Killed by Boxers.

New York, October 28.—A union service in memory of the Presbyterian missionaries who were killed at Pao Ting Fu on June 30th last, was held today at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. The missionaries so remembered were George Yardley Taylor, D.D., Cortlandt Van Ressler, M.D., the Rev. Dr. Hodge, and the Rev. and Mrs. Frank E. Simcox and their three little children. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., of this city, a cousin of the late Dr. Hodge, was present at the service.

HOW McKINLEY SPENT SUNDAY

Goes to Church and Receives a Few Commercial Travelers.

Canton, O., October 28.—President McKinley went to church this morning. Captain McWilliams accompanied him. Later the president and Mrs. McKinley and Captain and Mrs McWilliams went to the country home of Mrs. Marie S. Saxton, west of the city, for lunch. A few social callers were received during the day, and evening, and an impromptu delegation called, composed of about a score of commercial travelers, who chanced to meet at a hotel and decided to call on the president to assure him that they are in sympathy with him and what he represents. They were received and a few pleasant words were exchanged. Eleven different states were represented in the party.

TWO ENGINES ARE DEMOLISHED

Freight Trains Running Full Speed Come Together.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—(Special.)—A head-end collision between freight trains occurred at Stevenson, Ala., today, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Engineer Read, of the west-bound freight, disregarded orders, and attempted to make a certain switch before the east-bound train arrived. The trains met at full speed, and as a result both locomotives were wrecked and a number of cars were knocked into kindling wood. It is reported that several valuable horses were killed. The train crews saved themselves by jumping before the crash came.

NAJEEB ARBEELY IS STRICKEN.

Son of Turkish Nobleman, But Was Educated in Tennessee.

New York, October 28.—Najeeb Arbeely, consul general to Egypt during General Grant's first administration, was stricken with paralysis at the barge office tonight. For some years he had been one of the immigrant inspectors, having charge of the oriental bureau. Najeeb Arbeely's father was a member of the Turkish parliament, and the son was educated in this country. He graduated from the University of Tennessee, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and New York.

SENT FIRST SHOT AT SPAIN.

Nashville Gets Gun That Opened the Spanish-American War.

Nashville, Tenn., October 28.—The gun from which the first shot in the Spanish-American war was fired has reached Nashville, which is to be its permanent home. It is a Hotchkiss rapid fire one-pounder, and comes from the gunboat Nashville, which sent a shot over the bow of the Spanish merchant vessel Luena Ventura.

KRUGER WILL MAKE APPEAL.

To Ask Powers To Intervene in South Africa.

Brussels, October 28.—The Transvaal agency announces that Mr. Kruger will arrive at Marsellies on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland November 11th, or November 12th. He will proceed to The Hague without stopping at Paris, and after expressing his thanks to Queen Wilhelmina for Dutch hospitality on board the cruiser, he will appeal to the powers to intervene in the South African settlement on the basis of article 3 of The Hague convention.

COL. JOHN M. FLEMING DEAD.

Confederate Veteran and ex-Editor Passes Away in Asylum.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 28.—Colonel John M. Fleming, aged sixty-eight years, and for many years editor of the old Knoxville Tribune and later The Sentinel, died this evening at the East Tennessee hospital for the insane, where he has been for the past seven years. Deceased was a noted confederate soldier and a prominent politician. His health failed, and he had to be sent to the asylum.

TWO WHITE TRAITORS LED FILIPINO REBELS AGAINST OUR TROOPS

One Renegade, Commanding 400 Insurgents, Attacks Beigler's Company.

CAPT. BEIGLER WOUNDED AND TWO SOLDIERS SLAIN

Fagin, a Deserter, Now a General Among Filipinos, Leads Another Insurgent Force To Attack But Is Repulsed by Americans.

Manila, October 28.—While scouting near Looc a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth regiments, under Captain Beigler, were attacked by 400 insurgents armed with rifles, under the command of a white man whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intrenched. After a heroic fight Captain Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than seventy-five. The fight lasted for two hours. Captain Beigler and three privates were slightly wounded and two of the Americans were killed.

An engagement took place October 24 between detachments of the Third cavalry and Thirty-third volunteer infantry, numbering sixty, and a force of insurgents, including 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolo men. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Aemricans were compelled to retire on Narvican. Lieutenant George L. Febiger and four privates were killed, nine were wounded and four are missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150.

A civilian launch, towing a barge loaded with merchandise near Arayat, was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents, under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry. The American troops on hearing the firing turned out in force before the boat could be looted and recaptured it.

Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, has sworn special enmity toward his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who captured Lieutenant Alstaetter, who is still a prisoner.

Reports from General Young's district show a daily increase of insurgents there, owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of about 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, in pursuit of the insurgent General Cailles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and forty men were sent into hospitals. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and Pollo island, off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garonz.

While a detail of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry was returning from Bangued on rafts it was fired upon by insurgents, Sergeant Staller being killed and two privates wounded.

The Philippine commission has decided to compile the revised Philippine customs tariff from its own customs assisted by the report of the army board. The result was forwarded to the United States for publication and discussion among those interested in foreign commerce. When the details appear to be satisfactory and the draft has been approved by the secretary of war the commission will promulgate it here as a law. The measure has taken on a new commercial interest. The course of the commission is heartily recommended here.

Archbishop Chapelle, who recently left Manila, accompanied by several friars for the northern districts of Luzon under conditions that aroused the suspicions of the Filipinos here that he intended to establish the friars in parishes there, was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Dagapan. As two years have elapsed since an opportunity for baptism had been had, 2,500 persons have been baptized. In view of the protest of the parish against the appointment of a friar as parish priest, Monsignor Chapelle did not attempt to make it.

OLDEST METHODIST CHURCH.

Old John Street Celebrates Its 132d Anniversary.

New York, October 28.—Old John street Methodist Episcopal church, the oldest Methodist church in America, celebrated its one hundred and thirty-second anniversary today. The day began with a love feast, led by the Rev. C. E. Harris, D.D., former pastor of the church, and many persons who used to be members of the congregation were present. At the close of the love feast in the vestry, Professor Marcus D. Buell, D.D., dean of the theological school, Boston university, preached.

The pastor, the Rev. W. C. Blakeman, invited the congregation at the close of the sermon to look at the relics of the church. They included the Bible of Philip Embury, the first local preacher; John Wesley's clock, sent over from England and now keeping good time in the vestry, is another of the church's ancient heirlooms.

HE TAKES A LIFE TO SAVE HIS OWN

A Planter Near Greenesboro Kills an Unknown Man.

IT WAS A GUN AGAINST AN AXE

Andrews' Barn Was Burned and Then An Attempt To Assassinate Him Was Made by a Burly Negro Man.

Greenesboro, Ga., October 28.—(Special.) Friday night, about six miles south of his place, Jesse M. Andrews's barn was set on fire, and everything, including a valuable horse, was destroyed. In speaking of the matter publicly, Andrews expressed himself very emphatically, stating that he would kill the man who did the work if he ever found him. It is thought that the negro who perpetrated the deed either overheard or heard of the remarks, and, fearing that he would be discovered, determined to kill Andrews.

About 1 o'clock last night Andrews was awakened by some one knocking on his back door.

Suspecting something wrong, he took his pistol and cautiously opened the door, whereupon some one struck at him with an ax, missing him. Before the blow could be repeated, Andrews shot his assailant through the head. The man then turned to flee, but ran only about ten steps and fell dead. No one knows the name of the dead negro.

INSURANCE RATE IS TOO HIGH.

Cotton Shippers at Savannah Pay Too Much.

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—There is a demand among the cotton shippers here for lower rates of marine insurance on the staple. The cotton men object to being charged higher rates than New Orleans, when this port is so much nearer to the ports to which the cotton is sent. The insurance men say the higher rate is due to the fact that vessels leaving here have to go to Norfolk, as a rule, to coal, and that cotton is not handled so well here as at other ports. The cotton men say many of the steamers do not go to Norfolk for coal, and even when they do, there is nothing to warrant an advance in the insurance rate. With regard to the handling of cotton they assert that it is done no better anywhere in the country than in the interior towns of this and adjoining states and at the port. It is probable they will put forward a strong protest against the present high rates that the underwriters make them pay.

MILLER CALLS LEAKEN DOWN.

Republican Candidate in the First Has a Hard Time of It.

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—W. R. Leaken, republican candidate for congress in this district, had quite a sharp tilt with Editor Jim Miller, of The Statesboro Star, at his recent meeting there. Leaken had alluded to the course of The Star in his speech. Editor Miller got up and asked Leaken if he alluded to him. Leaken replied that he alluded to The Statesboro Star. Miller retorted that if the reference was to him the speaker was a liar. Leaken replied sharply to the editor, and the concensus of opinion at the end of the meeting was that he had the best of the argument.

FOUND BY A RAILROAD TRACK.

Two Negroes, One Dead, the Other Dying, Are Picked Up.

Greenesboro, Ga., October 28.—(Special.) This morning, early, two negroes, John Baugh and Frank Lawrence, were found lying on the Georgia railroad track just outside the city limits of East Greenesboro, the former dead and the latter in a dying condition. A frolic in the vicinity had been attended by both negroes. They were to some degree intoxicated. After the frolic they went to the house of Lawrence's sister. Previous to leaving, they blacked themselves with soot, both being bright mulattoes, and one turned his coat wrong side and intimated that they were going to "ride the rods" to Augusta.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

Municipal Campaign in Americus Is Growing Warm.

Americus, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—John B. Felder, W. F. Clarke and H. D. Watts have already announced for the office of chief executive, and are making an active race The friends of Mr. W. P. Wallis are likewise urging him to announce for the mayoralty, and he may do so, though as yet he is non-committal. Mr. Wallis was a candidate for the office two years ago, and was defeated by Mayor Hixon, the present chief executive, by only four votes. With four candidates in the race, the campaign will be spirited indeed, though already it commands a good share of attention. Three members of the council are likewise to be elected, and there will be lively hustling for these places, though, as yet there have been no formal entries in the race. City Clerk Henry S. Davis, who has filled that position most acceptably for ten or twelve years, is again a candidate, and will scarcely have any opposition. A white primary two or three weeks hence will determine the result between the candidates.

NOT MUCH COTTON IS MOVING.

Americus Warehouses Are Not at All Crowded.

Americus, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Very little cotton is coming to Americus now, and unless the much talked of top crop should turn out better than expected, the season here will soon come to a close. The warm weather recently has caused the green bolls to grow, but on several plantations the boll weevil has caused their destruction, and under the most favorable conditions, the "top crop" will not amount to a great deal. Picking here is about over, and the last of the crop is fast being marketed. During the past week, the entire warehouse receipts here were only 954 bales, and two-thirds of that was shipped here from other towns within a radius of thirty miles. Stocks held in warehouses are not heavy, being possibly 4,000 bales, and much of this is owned by exporters and buyers. What little belongs to farmers will be held for higher prices, which they feel sure will come within a month or two, when the real situation is fully realized by spinners. Very little cotton is being sold at prevailing low prices.

GEORGIANS TAKE LEADING PARTS

Seaboard Air Line Industrial and Educational Work.

CONVENTION IS OF INTEREST

Four Hundred Delegates Are in Attendance.

SEVERAL WOMEN MAKE ADDRESSES

Mrs. McCabe, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Heard, of Middleton, Are Heard.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 28.—(Special.)—Georgia took the leading part in the Seaboard Air-Line Industrial and Educational convention here this week. Of the four hundred delegates and industrial agents present over one hundred of them were from the Empire State, and, aside from the address of Hon. J. B. Upshaw, of The Youth's Companion, Boston, the principal addresses were made by Professor G. R. Glenn, of Atlanta; Mrs. McCabe, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, and Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, Ga. Mrs. Heard is at the head of the traveling library system and her speech was in the nature of a report of her work—the third annual report she has made. This system was inaugurated by the Seaboard Air-Line, but Andrew Carnegie is also an annual contributor in its support.

Mrs. McCabe, of Atlanta, spoke in part as follows:

"The nineteenth century has been very aptly termed the 'woman's century,' and with equal truth the twentieth century is, or should be, known as 'the children's century.' Especially is this true of America, where, on every hand, efforts are being made to insure to the children their God-given rights to health and happiness. In the city, with its crowded tenements and impure atmosphere, with its small school yards and packed schoolrooms, this is indeed a difficult task, but in the country, with its splendid natural advantages, but a little effort will bring forth wonderful results. All we are here to ask of this convention is that each member will go home pledged to aid in the introduction of more sanitary as well as more helpful surroundings for your country children. When we consider, as is the case in so many instances, the bleak and uninviting schoolhouse, with its bare and unsightly playgrounds, the undertaking does, at first glance, seem stupendous, but when you consider that the management of the Seaboard system is lending its influence, that the children themselves are not only ready, but willing to co-operate, your enthusiasm, with some patience and tact, will accomplish the desired end with comparative ease.

"A little activity, and the bleak, bare school grounds will blossom as the rose. The paint brush will make bright and inviting the most uncouth schoolhouse. The question for us, one and all, to answer is, 'Shall we have any part in it?'

"Remembering that no aid which does not lead to a self-helpfulness can be productive of lasting good, the Seaboard proposed to stimulate in every possible way the interest of the children themselves in the scheme for beautifying their schoolhouses and grounds. Aware of the efficacy of prizes in stimulating the youthful ambition, the Seaboard Air-Line has prepared a series of prizes; for instance, three handsome United States flags will be given to each county, and they will float over the two schoolhouses in that county which shall have made most marked improvement in their buildings and grounds by March, 1901. All schools in the county which shall enter the contest will receive four pictures suitable for the walls. Many minor prizes will be awarded, of which due notice will be given.

"Most of you remember the enthusiasm which greeted Alexis Frye when he assumed his duties as school commissioner in Cuba. Where there were no houses in which to hold schools, the inhabitants turned out in a body and built substantial arbors. The parents of our country children will help with plowing and spading and whitewashing and painting when they see that their children are working for it. No better occasion for awakening this enthusiasm in the children than Arbor Day. The planting of trees can be accompanied by dozens of ceremonies which combine instruction and delight.

"To you gentlemen who have in charge the direction of school affairs in your own section, I appeal for recognition of the decided bearing this work has in an educational way.

"The position of school commissioner carries with it opportunities for doing good, for just as he thinks and plans and works, so will the teachers under him think and plan and work. If new thoughts are to goven the work he must furnish them. While the women may not ask or desire the commissioner's position, they will, of all people, take the deepest interest in his work, and render most valuable aids to him. The woman's clubs in particular are interested. I have the honor to be president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, and in it the country school work is given special prominence. We have done much in our county, and we propose to help in this great Seaboard Air-Line movement for general work among the schools."

It was a brilliant audience that heard these two Georgia women speak. In addition to convention delegates, hundreds of people from the city, mostly ladies, interested in woman's club and school work, attended and the last day of the convention was reliably a "woman's day."

Georgians not only led in the convention programme, but it was left, by resolution, to three Georgians to examine the papers and work of the convention and to prepare and distribute a paper setting forth the aims, scope and plans of the work for the information of the superintendents and teachers of the various states and counties. This committee is composed of Professor G. R. Glenn, Professor M. L. Brittain and Mrs. E. G. McCabe, all of Atlanta.

POISON IN RICE'S STOMACH.

May Have Resulted from Use of Some Patent Remedy.

New York, October 28.—Following the announcement of Professor Witthaus's discovery of enough mercury in the kidneys and intestines of William Marsh Rice to cause the death of the old millionaire, whose sudden demise more than a month ago led to so many sensational developments, and the chemist's further statement that mercury formed no part of the fluid used in embalming the body, a consultation of the authorities will be held tomorrow, which may decide the next step in unraveling the mystery.

District Attorney Gardiner, Coroner Hart, Professor Witthaus and perhaps Dr. Walker Curry, who was Mr. Rice's physician, will meet in the district attorney's office, and it is probable the chemist will have a supplementary report to make. Although the amount of mercury he found in the body was sufficient to kill a man, if administered in a soluble form, Professor Witthaus did not say so in his first report. He was then asked to make this plain in an additional statement, and to tell if he could form any idea whether this poison might have been a principal ingredient of any medicine the old man was using or if it must have been administered with some ulterior motive. That the old man had a ponchant for patent medicines, and that he frequently took them, is admitted by his physician and others who knew him. Dr. Curry says that in none of the medicine prescribed for the millionaire by him was there any mercury, but he says that he found Mr. Rice was taking a medicine that was given to him by a friend, and that it was not without argument that he induced his patient to stop taking it.

BROUGHT GIRL'S CORPSE FOR DOCTOR TO REVIVE

New York, October 28.—It is now said in Paterson, N. J., that the present grand jury will take up the inquiry into the death of Jennie Bosschieter. Whereas statements have appeared tending to show that there would likely be a delay by the authorities, it is now given out that the investigation is to be pushed vigorously. Dr. Townsend, who refused to appear on the witness stand yesterday, will appear at the inquest next Tuesday night. His reason for not answering the subpoena was his inability to testify as to the visit of the prisoners on the night of the murder. Dr. Townsend now makes the following statement of the midnight call, and his connection with the case:

"It has been stated that the four men made two calls at my office, and that the girl was alive when the carriage first arrived. They came but once, and it was then too late to render aid to the unfortunate. I am not positive of the exact time of their arrival because when the bell rang at the head of the bed I looked at the clock on the mantle and saw it was 2 o'clock. Through the speaking tube I inquired the cause of the summons, and was told that there had been an accident, and was asked to come at once. Through the tube I asked particulars, and was met with the word that the patient was in a carriage at the door. It was cold, but I waited only to don my bath robe and went down stairs. When the door was opened two men whom I knew as George Kerr and Walter McAlister shoved me aside and quickly stepped inside. Then I was told that a young woman had been hurt, and both men declared that they would carry her in.

"But without further parley, I brushed past them and went out to the carriage. It was a two-seated rig that I had often seen at the Erie depot. I did not see the hackman. There were two men standing at the curb near the door of the carriage. I knew Campbell by sight. Inside the carriage, on a rear seat, a young woman was half seated, half lying across the back of the seat. Her head lay sideways across her breast. I lifted her head and laid it back gently. It was limp and lifeless. The clothing was disarranged, the hair hanging about her neck and shoulders. Her waist had been loosened, and only the top buttons of the waist were buttoned. There was no pulse. The heart beats had been stilled.

"When I climbed into the rig to make a closer examination four men gathered at the side of the carriage. Their faces were white, and they looked a question. The body was cold.

"'Boys, I said to them, 'I can do nothing, she is dead.'

"They seemed to draw back, and were all together when I stepped within the door and left them in conference at the curb. It was five minutes after two when I returned up stairs."

Dr. Townsend said the men had insisted that the girl should be taken into his office, even after she was pronounced dead. Early the next day he saw the account of the finding of the body of Jennie Bosschieter near Wetgaraw bridge.

During his examination of the young woman in the carriage it had been too dark to distinguish the features and the circumstances of the position of the body with the gash in the back of the head and the fractured skull reported in the autopsy, added to the mystery.

On Friday afternoon he decided to seek the advice of professional friends who were acquainted with the full details. When it appeared that the cases were identical, the authorities were notified. Dr. Townsend visited the Chief of Police and gave the information in his possession, and the arrest of Scullthrope and Kerr, McAlister, Death and Campbell followed.

REPORTER IN THE PULPIT; REPLIES TO A PREACHER

Milwaukee, Wis., October 28.—George F. Grassie, a reporter on the staff of one of the Milwaukee daily newspapers, occupied the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church today and discussed "The Ethical Side of the Newspaper Business, or the Philosophy of the Press." Mr. Grassie's address was in reply to one delivered by the regular pastor of the church, Rev. Judson Titsworth, on "What a Preacher Thinks of a Newspaper." The preacher thought the newspaper was influenced too much by a commercial spirit and believed the time would come soon when the editor would be guided by a more altruistic spirit, when the influence of the paper, already great, would be greater.

Mr. Grassie quoted several passages of scripture, coupling with them the words "know thyself." In learning to know himself, man must learn to know everything which in any way influences his life, the speaker contended, and said it was within the province of the newspaper to teach a man to know himself by printing the news, and everything that was truth was news. Mr. Grassie declared:

"It is the duty of the newspaper to help the average citizen to know himself, to interest him in what is going on about him, to give him just enough goodness and just enough badness, just enough religion and just enough atheism, just enough spirituality and just enough pugilism to keep him interested and thus to make him know himself and incidentally to sell the paper."

WOMAN DISAPPEARS FROM THE STEAMER NACOOCHEE

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—A bright, attractive young woman giving her name as Miss Martin disappeared from the steamer Nacoochee, from New York, off Cape Hatteras early Saturday morning, and the circumstances indicate she went overboard with suicidal intent. She was a good looking young woman of twenty-five or thirty years, and fell readily into the good graces of her fellow passengers, to some of whom, it afterwards developed, she told rather divergent stories. She told Captain Smith that she was a school teacher in New Jersey and had lost her position. To another she stated she lived in East Twenty-third street, New York. She told a young girl aboard in a very matter of fact way that she intended to commit suicide, as she was despondent. On account of the manner in which the story was told, however, the girl did not believe she would carry out her threat, and to her own regret she said nothing about it. Saturday morning Miss Martin was missing from her stateroom and she was not aboard the ship. She had very little baggage and her purse contained $10.64. She had an umbrella marked J. L. Maltby, Casenovia. This is being used as a clew and the officials of the company began an investigation on the arrival of the Nacoochee today to determine her identity.

The woman is said to be Miss Jessie Maltby, a school teacher of Casenovia, N. Y., who disappeared from that place some days ago. This is said to have been her second disappearance.

COLUMBUS STREET FAIR IS READY TO OPEN TOMORROW

Columbus, Ga., October 28.—(Special)—Bostock's midway and most of the side shows and street attractions arrived in the city yesterday, and some were in operation by last night, and the Saturday night was consequently the livest one Columbus has had in months. The streets were thronged with big crowds, and the various attractions already in running order did a thriving business.

Columbus business men went into the fair this year with much more confidence than last fall, because last year the enterprise was more or less an experiment. It is a conceded fact that the preparations for the fair were in better shape last night than they were on Monday night of fair week last year. Practically everything is ready. The fair officials and people have worked systematically, and all the various details are in good shape.

It is now regarded as an assured fact that the legislature will visit Columbus next Saturday. It was taken up immediately by the business men of the town, and the situation in regard to the visit of the legislature is regarded as quite satisfactory, it being understood that there is no doubt about the acceptance of the invitation.

The following program for the opening day will give some idea of the variety of the street attractions, alone, during the fair:

MORNING.

9:30—Columbus Military Band Concert, stand No. 4, Bell Tower.

10:00—Classic City Band of Athens, Ga., Concert, stand No. 3, front Muscogee Club.

PARADE.

11:00—Forepaugh and Sells Bros.' Circus Parade.

AFTERNOON.

1:00—Dana Thomson and wife, high divers, stand No. 1, intersection Thirteenth and Broad streets.

1:15—Snapper Parrison tramp bicycle act, stand No. 2, front Muscogee club.

1:30—Flying Bicketts, aerial artists, stand No. 3, front Kern and Loeb.

1:45—Takazawa's Imperial Japanese Troupe, Stand No. 4, Bell Tower.

2:15—Spiral Tower by Mlle. Mille Orroco, stand No. 5, front Central Hotel.

2:30—Royal Japanese Ladder Act, Stand No. 6, front Rankin House.

3:30—Balloon Ascension, stand, No. 7, Bass lot, opposite post office.

4:30—Columbus Military Band Concert, stand No. 4, Bell Tower.

NIGHT.

7:30—Dana Thompson and wife, high divers, stand No. 1, intersection Thirteenth and Broad streets.

7:15—Takazawa's Imperial Japanese Troup, stand No. 2, front of Muscogee club.

7:30—Flying Bicketts, aerial artists, stand No. 3, front Kern & Loeb's.

7:45—Royal Japanese Troupe, stand No. 4, Bell Tower.

8:15—Spiral tower, Mlle. Mille Orroco, stand No. 5, opposite Central hotel.

8:30—Snapper Garrison, tramp bicycle trick, stand No. 6, front Rankin House.

9:00—Classic City Concert Band, stand No. 4, Bell Tower.

9:00—Columbus Military band, stand No. 6, Rankin House.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Bostock's great midway, located on Broad street, between Tenth street and Broad street depot, consisting of:

Trained wild animal show.

Streets of Cairo.

Bonner, the trained horse, who reads and writes.

World's fair beauties, German village, electric theatre, Speedy, the high diver, Bosco, the snake-eater, Gondolas and Orchestrian.

Merry-go-round, Broad and Thirteenth streets.

Electric fountain, Twelfth street, between Broad and Front streets.

Posse's Plastique, Broad street, opposite Frazer Hardware Co.

Minnie, the Australian wild girl, intersection of Broad and Eleventh streets.

Chiquita, the Mexican midget, Broad just south of Eleventh street.

Merry-go-round, Eleventh street, opposite Bell Tower.

Goventon horror, Broad street, opposite Central Hotel.

She Is Home from China.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 28.—(Special.) Miss Willie Kelly, who has been a missionary in China for about five years past, arrived in the city last night from Birmingham, and is the guest of the family of her cousin, Captain N. C. Harris. She is en route to her old home in Marengo county. She was sent to China as a missionary by the Baptist Foreign Mission Board. She has many friends in Alabama who are glad to welcome her to her old home.

Roosevelt Passed a Quiet Sunday.

Binghamton, N. Y., October 28.—Governor Roosevelt spent the day very quietly here, taking a long drive with Mrs. Roosevelt and going to the Episcopal church in the evening. The trip tomorrow includes but three stops, Cortland, where the party stays for one hour; Ithaca, where a stop of three hours will be made, and Elmira, where the party stays for the night.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE

Alabama Law Makers Are to Convene Next Week.

PETTUS WILL BE SPEAKER

Son of Ex-United States Senator Gets the Place.

THE PRESIDENCY GOES TO EUFAULA MAN

Coming Legislature Will Provide for a Constitutional Convention To Be Held in 1902.

Montgomery, Ala., October 28.—(Special.) The Alabama legislature will convene in biennial session November 13th.

It appears to be a foregone conclusion that Hon. F. L. Pettus, of Dallas, son of United States Senator Pettus, will be the speaker of the house; Hon. Jesse C. Adams, of Dale, will be its clerk, and Hon. Richard H. Clark, of Mobile, formerly congressman from the first district, will be chairman of the judiciary committee.

There are several aspirants for the presidency of the senate, but Hon. W. D. Jelka, of Eufaula, appears to be well in the lead, and there is very little doubt but that Hon. Elmore Garret, of Calhoun, will be the secretary. It is understood that Senator Wiley, of this district, will be the chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate.

The approaching session of the general assembly will enact a statute providing for the holding of a constitutional convention. This was one of the successful issues in the last campaign, and the probabilities are that no serious opposition to the movement will be presented.

The prime object in adopting a new constitution is to regulate the suffrage. If a convention is called it will likely not be held until the spring of 1902, by which time the constitutions of Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina will have been tested in the courts, and the Alabama lawmakers will, therefore, have the experience of others to guide them.

The constitution after it is formulated by the convention will have to be submitted to the people of the state for ratification, but if the new constitution of the states just mentioned are found to stand the test of the courts, the probabilities are that the people will vote for it.

The legislature will also be called on to enact a new primary election law. The last general assembly established such a law, but it has proved to be by no means effectual, and the proposition is to make some stringent amendments in order to throw every possible safeguard around the ballot.

One of the weak points of the law is the slight penalty for its violation and it is proposed to remedy this by making the practice of fraud in primary elections a penitentiary offense. It will also be sought to prevent the use of money in elections by requiring each candidate to file and show a statement of his campaign expenses.

The Jefferson county members have taken the primary law in charge and it is stated that they will present and advocate the passage of a careful statute on the subject. As the democratic primary election practically amounts to final action in Alabama, there is need of measures as stringent as those for regular elections.

STRIKE MAY BE OFF THIS WEEK

Ensley Steel Plant and Bessemer People Ready for Work.

Birmingham, Ala., October 28.—(Special.) It is confidently expected that the strike at the Ensley steel plant and at the Bessemer rolling mills, both belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, will terminate this week. M. F. Tighe, assistant to secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been investigating the strikes for two days, and it is believed that the differences have about been adjusted. The strike started over the refusal of the superintendent at the Ensley steel plant to recognize the amalgamated association, and the employees of the Bessemer mills went out in sympathy. More than 700 men were affected.

Hobson Is at Home Once More.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 28—(Special)—Richmond Pearson Hobson is now at his home in Greensboro enjoying a vacation. His eyes are said to be improving and he fears no further trouble from them.

New Officers in Anniston.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 28.—(Special)—The city council last night elected Geo. F. Wilson a member of the council from the second ward to succeed C. Carson, who resigned in order to move to his farm near Eulaton. The council also elected Charles Herron a member of the police force to succeed W. C. LeGrand, who resigned to become chief deputy sheriff.

RAILROADS BADLY DAMAGED

Tracks Are Washed Away by Storm in Minnesota.

Winona, Minn., October 28.—This city and vicinity was visited last night and this morning by the worst storm in many years occurring at this time of year. Lightning did considerable damage in the city, striking in a number of places. All the railroads entering the city suffered considerable loss by washouts and high water. The Chicago and Northwestern had 1,000 feet of track washed out near Rockland, Wis., and 1,000 feet near West Salem, Wis. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has two washouts near here. All passenger trains on the river division of the St. Paul road have been abandoned.

REV. H. R. PRITCHARD IS DEAD.

Associate of Alexander Campbell and Oldest Christian Minister.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 28.—Rev. Henry Russell Pritchard, the oldest Christian minister in the United States is dead at Chesterfield, Ind. Mr. Pritchard was born near Georgetown, Ky., in January, 1819. In 1829 he moved to Newport, Ky., where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He united with the Methodist church when a young man and remained a member until 1840, when he became a member of the Christian church. He had lived in Indiana since 1854. He was the intimate associate of Alexander Campbell.

MOB IS AT WORK IN TOLEDO.

Three Thousand Mad Poles Try To Murder a Man.

Toledo, Ohio, October 28.—A mob of angry Poles, numbering perhaps 300, gathered about the store of Michael Wzyorkowski this evening and tried to get him outside, declaring they would kill him on sight. Friends who attempted to get through to aid him were assaulted and brutally beaten. The police were finally sent for, and after considerable trouble dispersed the crowd, but it is said the trouble will be renewed again tomorrow. It is the aftermath of last night's political meeting, when this man and Congressman Southard were assaulted by toughs at a meeting they were addressing.

CHECK FAILS TO PRODUCE MONEY

Government So Far Has Failed to Make Payment.

SAVANNAH TRIES TO GET IT

Quarantine Station Sold for $20,000 Is Now the Property of the United States, But the Seller Hasn't Seen the Cash.

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.—In spite of the fact that Savannah received a check for $20,000 in payment for her quarantine station from the government, more than a week ago, the city has not yet come into possession of the money, because of a curious series of circumstances.

The check sent by the government was made payable to the mayor of Savannah. Mayor Herman Myers indorsed it. The check went through the proper channels here, and was sent on to Washington for payment. But it wasn't paid. It came back with the statement that the government did not know Mayor Herman Myers, and he would have to be identified, or words to that effect. Thereupon official heads were put together, and City Treasurer Hardee indorsed the check, which was to say, in effect:

"I know Mayor Myers, and he is all right."

Again the check took the example of the cat, and back with it came a longer letter of explanation, saying there would have to be some evidence that Mr. Myers was mayor of Savannah, how long he had been mayor, and that he had authority to indorse the check. Accordingly the city council met, drew up a brief history of Mayor Myers's incumbency, pinned it to the check, and again fired it back at Washington.

The city fathers hope the red tape methods have been satisfied this time, as they need the $20,000. At any rate, they will have to wait several days for it.

Dispensary for Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., October 28.—(Special.) The next legislature will have a number of bills for consideration looking to the establishment of the dispensary system in a number of counties throughout the state. Walker county is in the throes of a campaign for and against the dispensary, and a mass meeting recently held by the dispensary advocates proved a most rousing meeting. A mass meeting of those opposed to the dispensary idea has been called in that county for tomorrow night at Jasper, and it promises to be well attended.

Killed by a Train.

Birmingham, Ala., October 28.—(Special.) Kasper Roselanger, a German coal miner, at Blocton, Ala., was struck by a train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at that point and fatally injured. When picked up he was unconscious.

FOUR BROTHERS DROWNED; A LITTLE CRAFT CAPSIZED

Port Clinton, O., October 28.—A quadruple drowning occurred near Plasterbed, on Sandusky bay, eight miles east of here, this afternoon. The dead are:

DOUGLASS STARK, aged three years.
GEORGE STARK, five.
ALFRED STARK, eight.
HENRY STARK, thirteen.

They were the children of William Stark. Mr. Stark and the children went for a boat ride this afternoon. On returning to shore the boat became fouled in a fish pound net and the o... could neither forge the boat ahead ... go back. The children became frightened and leaning over the side of the craft, capsized it, resulting in the ... deaths by drowning.

Mr. Stark came here from Toledo ... weeks ago. He then had a family of wife and ten children. Last week Har... aged four, died and the week be... another child, aged three months, died.

GOLD HUNTERS SCOURGED BY HUNGER AND DISEASE

Dawson, Ocober 11, via Tacoma, October 28.—Recitals of the sufferings of the plague stricken natives of the Siberian and Alaskan coasts and the lower Yukon by travelers who have reached Dawson picture these mortals living in awful misery that may be compared with that of the disease and famine burdened people of India.

Graphic pictures of the sufferings of a small part of the stricken on the lower Yukon is given by Rev. John B Rene, in charge of the Catholic missions and churches of Alaska.

"The condition of the natives is so miserable," said he, "that one might say death would be a relief to them. On entering the tent one sees a man, his wife and three or four children and a number of infants and other natives lying on a thin mat on the damp ground, all prostrated and afflicted by the plague. All are coughing up blood and bile and vomiting. Unclean sores exist on their skins. The disease is a kind of infectious la grippe or complication of influenza, measles and typhoid fever.

"By the end of July there were sixty-nine Indians afflicted with the plague at Holy Cross and vicinity. Our Ca... fathers and mothers did all they could to relieve the distress. Father Parodi w... busy giving medicine and another ... was employed all day giving ... comfort and preparing for the wo... third priest, Father Crotto, was eng... in burying the dead. He had six fu... als in one day. Sixty died at Holy Cr... alone. There were sixty children in ... missions at Holy Cross, all of which w... more or less afflicted, but good care pre... vented all but ten in the school fr... dying.

"Sister Marie Josephine, of Sacred Heart, who had been suffering from ... disease, overtaxed herself in mercy ... for the natives, and died. The govern... ment furnished some assistance to ... suffering natives, but it was inadequate ... and now with the approach of winter ... prostrated Indians find themselves w... out their customary rations of food ... fishing and the chase, and the c... chapter in the tragedy is the coming ... keen winter."

The lower Yukon has lost many na... at various points, but on the Bering ... coast they went by entire villages ... Alaskan coast and on the Siberian ... Sheldon Jackson reports that half of ... population succumbed.

Varicocele

If neglected ... mines the whole ... cal and mental ...

A suspensory ... never cure; ... tion will not ... cept as amputation will cure a sore foot. The only ... which does cure Varicocele—and it has been demonstrated ... invariably in 90 per cent. of all cases—is that of Dr. Hathaway.

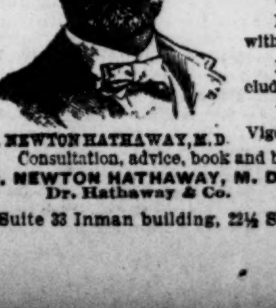
This exclusive method of treatment is applied by the ... himself at home. It is painless and causes no inconvenience ... cures by means of absorbtion, reducing the distended and ... blood vessels to their natural healthy condition.

This method of treatment is used only by Dr. Hathaway.

By a similar exclusive method Dr. Hathaway cures ... without pain or operation.

Dr. Hathaway's specialty is confined to Chronic Diseases ... cluding Sexual, Urinary and Blood diseases.

Write for the new edition of his 64 page book, "... Vigor, Health," and symptom blank, or call at his office.



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.

Consultation, advice, book and blanks are free for the asking.

Office hours 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. ... day, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Private ... tion room for ladies.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.

Suite 33 Inman building, 22½ S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Humors

They take possession of the body, ... are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, ... itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

MINES ARE NOW ON FULL TIME

Organizer of United Mine Workers Talks Freely.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—(Special.)—Organizer Vasey, of the United Mine Workers' Union, stated tonight for publication, that every mine in east Tennessee and Kentucky was running, and that union miners were in better condition than ever before in the history of the union in this section. He stated that every strike had been settled satisfactorily, and that one thing had been accomplished that had never been known before, and that was that wages were increased to the men in the face of a declining market. He stated further that the prospects for work in the mines this year were brighter than ever before.

ATHLETICS IN CHATTANOOGA

Turn Verein Societies Hold a Successful Session.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 28.—(Special.)—The joint annual meeting of the athletic sections of Turn Verein Societies of Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham and Chattanooga was held here today, delegates from each of these cities being present. The business sessions closed tonight with a social gathering at Turner hall, at which many of the leading Germans of the city were present. Memphis was continued as the headquarters of the society, and the following officers, all of Memphis, were continued: T. Kritz, chairman; E. F. Bruch, secretary. The object of the meeting was to stimulate gymnastic exercise in the Turner Societies, especially among the younger members.

DOWIEITE IS MADE TO LEAVE

Deacon Kessler and Elder Bouck Are Dragged to the Depot.

Mansfield, O., October 28.—Deacon Kessler and Elder R. N. Bouck, Dowieites, were forcibly deported today by the police. Bouck had been here nearly a week and held services. He objected to going on the train, and had to be dragged out of the station and put aboard.

MAX MULLER PASSES AWAY

Death of Famous Philologist Due to Liver Affection.

London, October 28.—The Rt. Hon. Friedrich Muller, corpus professor of comparative philology at Oxford university, is dead.

He died today at 12:35 p. m. His disease was an affection of the liver. Until ... days ago he was able to continue work on his autobiography, dictating to his ... He was perfectly conscious until this morning.

Frequently during his illness dispatches of inquiry were received from Emperor William.

Gun Club Tournament Opens

Jacksonville, Fla., October 28.—(Special.)—The Southern Gun Club tournament begins here tomorrow. Several ... are represented. In addition to the Atlanta sportsmen who will take part, ... A. Baker, of Griffin, Ga., has entered. He is a new man among the old ... but considered a good shot.

FRENCH ... NOW ...

Waldeck-Rous... Programme ...

FRANCE SAV...

Premier Says C... Country Is Du... Colleagues... Army i... by ...

Paris, October 2... seau has issued ... iously awaited sp... icy and programm... anticipation of the ... liament. The occa... the corner stone ... there.

The premier lef... arrived at Toulou... He was received b... and deputies of ... other officials. Th... rated and the pop... deck-Rousseau, al... tient voices were ...

The archbishop ... erals of the army ... dresses assuring t... the clergy and th... him and attachm...

Replying to the ... erals, M. Waldeck...

"The army awa... not to be cherishe... are too jealous of ... not to strive to h... follow the progres... to outstrip them. ... will respond to th... itself entirely to ... leave no place in ... which only weak...

The laying of ... place in the aftern... seau reserved his ... banquet which f... This was given ... an ancient Jacob... dining hall was ... with the tri-color... part of his spe... cisms, he said h... because the cab... widest and clear... was time to ac... because he and ... the chamber of d... bation or censure...

Alluding to th... of mayors in Par... the "most striki... gime ever receive... had in this way ... was moved by bia... the ministry. R... which the sociali... ernment, he rema... ment desired the ... having always s... better entitled to ... who have opposed...

Proceeding, he ... situation that ex... took office—"with ... and nationalism ... ties with the poli...

"It is said," he ... are leading the co... ally it would be ... to say that we ... ruin."

Going on to dis... programme, he s... collectivism, but ... nify that the poli... excluded social r... the success of th... pressing systemati... demonstrations, a... might hold dear t... the marks of sinc... part of the anti-re...

Alluding to wha... "last act of th... drama," he said t... given in complete ... the decision remai... at the same time, ... satisfaction in a "... that has been rat... heart of our great ... ens at last."

He announced th... chamber of deputi... asked the senate, t... ment, a "measure ... appeasement."

"While these int... ing accepted," co... "our position is ... abroad, where we ... necessary, by the ... Our policy has reg... mer authority and ... shown ourselves d... nothing of our rig... vinced that aggre... nothing in common...

"When the expos... ernment deemed t... such violent shock... best be left to ta... needful truce. Th... been filled with glo... fruitful ideas wer... came to the front ... gresses."

M. Waldeck-Rous... necessity of enfor... state officials. He e... the budget would ... to the projected ... cise duty on alcoh... leading internal qu... enlarged upon th... chamber should pas... sociations, a mea... religious congregat... the dangers attend... by such parties o... and the evil of te... the republic. He ... the government wo... viding for old age ...

"The crisis throu... passed," he said in ... on of growth. We ... death germs. We ... trated, but we fi... than ever. If we se... it was only to rega... that made us so ... high hopes. We ha... tered unity. A g... may be formed, w... on the part of th... creased security fo... well as more lib... and more justice."

The speech was ... ing that lasted sev... sembly raising cri... Rousseau" and "viv...

CHURCHILL IS ...

Declines To Apolo... to Lord ...

London, October ... Mr. Winston Spence... ten to the represent... Rosslyn declining ... Churchill to withdr... Mr. Churchill's sta... banquet of the Pall ... Rosslyn, in dispatch... south Africa to Eng... libeled British offic... tions that were no... hoods.

Humors

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ROWNED;
CAPSIZED

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died and the week before
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OURGED
D DISEASE

and vicinity. Our Catholic
mothers did all they could to
distress. Father Parodi was
medicine and another father
ed all day giving spiritual
preparing for the worst. A
Father Croto, was engaged
ne dead. He had six funer-
ay. Sixty died at Holy Cross
were sixty children in the
Holy Cross, all of which were
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Yukon has lost many natives
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con reports that half of the
ccumbed.

If neglected indigestion undermines the whole physical and mental health. A suspension not a never cure; an operation will not cure sore foot. The only treatment it has been demonstrated to cure cases—is that of Dr. Hathaway. stment is applied by the patient nd causes no inconvenience. It ing the distended and stomach thy condition.
ed only by Dr. Hathaway.
d Dr. Hathaway cures Sick

onfined to Chronic Diseases, Dr diseases.
his 64 page book, "Manhood ok, or call at his office.

:2 0a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays o 1 p. m. Private Parlors adies.
a.

FRENCH POLICY NOW OUTLINED

Waldeck-Rousseau Announces Programme of Government.

FRANCE SAVED FROM RUIN

Premier Says Credit for Rescuing Country Is Due to Him and His Colleagues—Declares the Army is Cherished by Country.

Paris, October 28.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau has issued at Toulouse the anxiously awaited speech outlining the policy and programme of the government in anticipation of the reassembling of parliament. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the new barracks there.

The premier left Paris Saturday and arrived at Toulouse yesterday morning. He was received by the mayor, senators and deputies of the departments and other officials. The city was gayly decorated and the populace cheered M. Waldeck-Rousseau, although a few dissentient voices were heard.

The archbishop of Toulouse and generals of the army corps delivered addresses assuring the premier on behalf of the clergy and the army of respect for him and attachment to the republic.

Replying to the assurances of the generals, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said:

"The army awakens too many hopes not to be cherished by the country. We are too jealous of the future of the army not to strive to have France not merely follow the progress of other nations, but to outstrip them. We are sure the army will respond to these efforts by devoting itself entirely to its noble task and will leave no place in its ranks for divisions which only weaken it."

The laying of the corner stone took place in the afternoon. M. Waldeck-Rousseau reserved his principal effort for the banquet which followed the ceremony. This was given by the municipality in an ancient Jacobin convent, where the dining hall was elaborately decorated with the tri-color. Devoting the principal part of his speech to answering criticisms, he said he had not replied before because the cabinet had received the widest and clearest mandate, because it was time to act and not to talk and because he and his colleagues looked to the chamber of deputies alone for approbation or censure of their conduct.

Alluding to the great demonstration of mayors in Paris which he described as the "most striking consecration any regime ever received," he said that France had in this way shown how little she was moved by biased accusations against the ministry. Referring to the support which the socialists had given the government, he remarked that the government desired the support of "those who having always served the republic, are better entitled to defend her than those who have opposed her."

Proceeding, he sketched the gloomy situation that existed when the cabinet took office—"with agitation increasing and nationalism engaging in daily battles with the police."

"It is said," he continued, "that we are leading the country to ruin, when really it would be only an exaggeration to say that we have saved her from ruin."

Going on to discuss the government's programme, he said it did not include collectivism, but that this did not signify that the policy of republican union excluded social reforms. He spoke of the success of the government in suppressing systematic agitation and street demonstrations, adding that the country might hold dear the present calm to see the marks of sincere repentance on the part of the anti-republicans.

Alluding to what he described as the "last act of the poignant Dreyfus drama," he said that the judgment was given in complete independence, and that the decision remained respected, but that at the same time, humanity had found satisfaction in a "measure of clemency that has been ratified by the generous heart of our great country, which awakens at last."

He announced that he would ask the chamber of deputies, as he had already asked the senate, to pass a bill of effacement, a "measure to assure definitive appeasement."

"While these internal events are being accepted," continued the premier, "our position is being strengthened abroad, where we are supported, when necessary, by the valor of our army. Our policy has regained for us our former authority and success. We have shown ourselves determined to abdicate nothing of our rights and we are convinced that aggressive blustering has nothing in common with true patriotism.

"When the exposition opened the government deemed that, after undergoing such violent shocks, the country would best be left to taste the benefits of a needful truce. This period of peace has been filled with glorious work. No more fruitful ideas were ever agitated than came to the front in the exposition congresses."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau dwelt upon the necessity of enforcing discipline among state officials. He expressed the hope that the budget would be voted and referred to the projected diminution of the excise duty on alcohol, which is one of the leading internal questions. After this he enlarged upon the necessity that the chamber should pass a law regulating associations, a measure directed against religious congregations. He dilated upon the dangers attending the accumulation by such parties of immense properties and the evil of teachings prejudicial to the republic. He also announced that the government would present a bill providing for old age pensions.

"The crisis through which we hve just passed," he said in conclusion, "has been on of growth. We have triumphed over death germs. We appeared to be prostrated, but we find ourselves stronger than ever. If we seemed beyond recovery, it was only to regain the ardor and union that made us so confident and full of high hopes. We have restored our shattered unity. A great democratic party may be formed, with increased activity on the part of the government and increased security for our institutions, as well as more liberty, more fraternity and more justice."

The speech was followed with cheering that lasted several minutes, the assembly raising cries of "vive Waldeck-Rousseau" and "vive la republique."

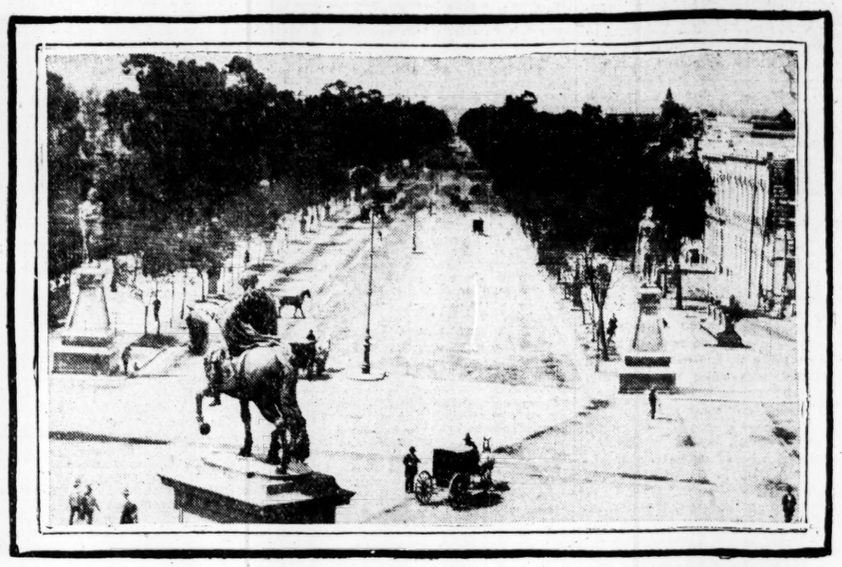
CHURCHILL IS STANDING PAT.

Declines To Apologize for References to Lord Rosslyn.

London, October 29.—The solicitors of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill have written to the representatives of the earl of Rossiyn declining, in the name of Mr. Churchill to withdraw or apologize for Mr. Churchill's statement at the recent banquet of the Pall Mall Club that Lord Rosslyn, in dispatches and letters from south Africa to English newspapers, had libeled British officers and made assertions that were nothing short of falsehoods.

A GLIMPSE AT THE STREET THAT IS MEXICO'S PEACHTREE

By Clifton H. Tupper.



Paseo de la Reforma. (The Peachtree of Mexico.)

Written for the Constitution.

Few cities in the South can boast of having such a beautiful driveway as Atlanta's Peachtree, but where can you find such a magnificient one as the Paseo de la Reforma in the city of Mexico. Surely a more splendid review is not to be found anywhere.

The Paseo de la Reforma of Mexico commences at the glorieta of the statue of Charles IV. and extends in a direct line to the gates of the castle of Chapultepec, the summer home of the Pres. of the Republic of Mexico. The Paseo was established during the empire of Maximilian and became at once the fashionable drive of the Mexican capital, and a more beautiful one does not exist in Europe or America.

Here in the late afternoon, greatly increased on holidays and Sundays, is seen a grand display of carriages and equipages of every style. The turnout are something magnificent. The harness, teams and carriages come both from Europe and America, and in addition the horsemen are dressed in costumes of bright colors, adding much to the brilliancy of the scene. Here on the Paseo is where most of the courting between the Mexican youths and senoritas is carried on, for riding up and down the driveway, they catch glances of the girls in the carriages. Here, too, are found types of Spanish beauty, and, indeed, some of the girls are exquisitely beautiful with their lavishing eyes, dark tresses and olive complexions. In the evening, just before dark, the scene reaches its climax. The carriages have become so numerous that they form into two lines, one reaching from the city to the gates of Chapultepec, the other, on the return trip, reaching from the castle to the city, with a cordon of cavalrymen in the center, keeping the procession in line. Just at twilight the lamps are lighted, and the equipages look like so many swarms of fire flies, extending a distance of three miles from the gates of the castle to the city. Many thousand dollars are now being spent in improving the grounds at the castle, and these grounds are untimately destined to be one of the most picturesque pleasure parks in all the world. There are a great number of statues now being erected on the grand boulevard, and already, at intervals of one hundred feet, are seen, on each side of the driveway, statues of men illustrious in Mexican history. The Paseo will ultimately be a grand hall of statuary, and there is novelty in the thought of having so extensive a hall of statuary, but this is what the Paseo will soon be. The Paseo widens into circles, here and there, called glorietas, in the center of which is seen statues, one of Columbus and one of Cuauhtemoc, the Aztec warrior, nephew and successor of Montezuma; and statues are going to be erected in the other six glorietas, one to President Jaurez and one to President Diaz, after his death.

The picture presented above affords a good view of the Paseo de la Reforma, from the bronze horse looking in the direction of the castle Chapultepec. In the glorieta at the entrance of the Paseo is seen the statue of Charles IV. of Spain, and on either side of the entrance appears the heroic statues of the Aztec warrior.

Some of the Statues on the Paseo.

First to be seen is the statue of Charles IV. This questrian statue is the most notable of the very many in the city of Mexico, and is the largest piece of bronze in the world. The height of the statue lacks only three inches of measuring sixteen feet, the weight is sixty thousand pounds. The statue was cast August 4th 1802. The following year it was placed in the plaza where it remained until 1822, when feelings against Spain became sobitter and the sight of the statue so offensive to patriotic eyes that something had to be done towards moving the statute. Its destruction thus being threatened, a great wooden globe was constructed about it, and painted blue to protect it from missles thrown by the now independent Mexicans. But the blue globe was not thought to be a complete safeguard, and the statue was removede to the patio of the university, where it remained until 1852, when the animosity against Spain had subsided to some extent; and thegreat bronze horse and his loyal rider were moved, with great labor to their present commanding position.

On the occasion of the last earthquake in the City of Mexico, a small portion of the body of the horse was broken, but is now in place again.

The Columbus Monument.

In the next glorieta on the Paseo, known as the Glorieta de Colan, stands the handsome monument to the discoverer of the new world by the French sculptor, Cordier. This monument was given to the city by Antonio Escandon, a public spirited citizen. The base is of basaltic stone supporting an iron balustrade with lamps at each corner. Resting on this is a massive block of red marble, ornamented with four bronzes in relief; the rebuilding of the monastery of Santa Maria de la Rabida; the discovery of the Island of San Salvador; a fragment of a letter from Columbus to Raphadi Sauris; and the dedication of the monument by Senor Escandon, through whose generosity the monument was erected. Above these are life sized bronze figures of the four priests most known in Mexican history. Surmounting the whole is the statue of Columbus, drawing the veil that hides the new world. His right arm is outstrtched, and he looks as though he was viewing for the first time the new continent. The work is fine and has been very much admired by many artists. The monument stands in the center of the glorieta, which is planted with beautiful flowers, thus adding to the beauty of the whole.

Of all the statues unveiled in the United States there has never been one to the memory of Columbus. The only two statues to him in this continent are the one above mentioned and one in Havana.

The Statue of Cuauhtemoc.

Cuauhtemoc the last Aztec king, has a monument erected to his memory in the next glorieta beyond that of Columbus. Here in this glorieta the Indians still hold festivals in his honor on the great dates of his life, on which occasions the speeches are made in Aztec language. The monument is of bronze, and is very beautiful. The figure is well proportional, and is perfectly poised. Combining as it does work of the ancient and modern school, this bronze statue of the hero of the resistance which Mexico made against the troops of the great and mighty Cortez, is truly one of the most excellent of the many which adorn the Mexican capital. On two sides of the base of this monument are wrought in bronze scenes from the life of the great warrior; one when he was in prison in Mexico; the other, of his torture by Cortez, in placing his feet over hot burning coals that he might compel the divulgence of the hiding place of the Aztec treasure. Around this glorieta are planted pretty flowers, which adds to the beauty of the scene.

Chapultepec.

Standing on its craggy height, at the very end of the Paseo de la Reforma is the Castle of Chapultepec, and although it is just exactly three miles from the bronze horse, so distinctively does the castle stand out, that it is very clearly seen in a photograph taken at the very entrance of the driveway. In fact, the great castle can be seen very plainly at greater distances..

As we all will recall, the Valley of Mexico is completely surrounded by mountains, the broad plain extending as it does almost forty miles each way. In other words, were one to stand in the very center of the great valley, he would be within a radius of about nineteen miles from the mountains on every side. The writer not long since climbed a very high mountain in the vicinity of Mt. Guadalupe, and could view from that point the Castle of Chapultepec. The castle is reached by a winding carriage road on one side of the hill, and at the top is stationed a detail from the cadets corps, and there is no passing without a permit. However, the castle is the summer home of the family of the President of the Mexican republic, and it is an easy thing to obtain a pass through the great castle during the winter months.

The castle is something beautiful, and baffles all attempts to describe it, but one will unconsciously stop at the very crest of the hill, before he enters the palace, and look around him through the garden and overhanging balcony to the other side, where is seen in all its beauty the broad plain of the Valley of Anahuac. Tacubaya, almost hidden by trees is seen in the middle distance, and further beyond are seen the rising hills and villages. Still further beyond are the snow capped peaks of the so much talked about Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Then on the right of you is the field of Churubusco and still further, the light blue waters of Lake Texcoco. In front of you lies the City of Mexico, and almost at once you are looking very steadily at the overshadowing towers of the old Cathedral. Then turning to the left, you can see the beautiful little suburb of Tacuba, the hill of Los Remedios; and not so far in the distance is the battle ground of Molino del Rey. Almost ridden by the tall cypress tress far below your feet is the monument erected to the memory of the boys who fell while defending the castle from the assault of the Americans, in the year 1847. The names of these soldiers, whose valor is still fresh in the memory of their countrymen, are carved on the shaft of the monument, which is simple enough indeed, but it tells the story of that well fought battle. A few weeks since, the writer was in conversation with Col. Green, who fought through the Mexican war, and he says it cannot be denied that true bravery was displayed on both sides.

Not only is the exterior of the castle very beautiful but just so is the inside of the great palace. The salons and apartments of the castle are of the regal magnificence in that they are the heritage of the viceroys of olden times, and an emperor of later date. There are two chairs in the castle that belonged to Cortez, but there is little else of more ancient date than Maximilian. The monogram "R. M." appears everywhere to remind you that it is the palace of the Republic of Mexico. On the walls of the stairway leading to the upper floors are the coats of arms of all the rulers of Mexico from the Toltectzins of 1474 to the republic of today.

Below the palace is a magnificent park, shaded with tall cypress trees that are said to have been giants even in the time of Montezuma. Here in this park is "Montezuma's tree," where he, like Cortez, sat down and wept over defeat. The immense cypresses and shadowy groves make the grounds around the Castle of Chapultepec a most ideal pleasure park.

Then still beyond the Palace of Chapultepec, are the melting blue peaks of the mountains in the shadow of a still lighter blue of the skies.

If one will view from the entrance of the Paseo de la Reforma the statues of the King of the West and the King of the East, the monument to the discovery of the new world, the monument erected to the memory of the heroic Cuauhtmoc, the overhanging cypresses, the Castle on the Hill of the Grasshopper, and the lofty peaks of the mountains in the background, he cannot but agree that the scene is superbly magnificent; one that can never be forgotten.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

Seattle, Wash., October 28.—A total of $20,166,687 worth of gold dust and bullion has been received at the Seattle assay office during the present year.

Paris, October 28.—Count de Anvers, a well known figure in Parisian society, was killed today in an automobile accident near Mezieres.

Vienna, October 28.—The semi-official Politische Correspondez asserts that France and Russia, after discussion, have decided to accept the Anglo-German agreement.

Lousiville, Ky., October 28.—The sternwheel steamer Falls City caught fire in a stateroom at 2:35 o'clock this morning and the pilot house, decks and cabin were burned. The loss is $8,000. The boat was insured.

Paris, October 28.—There was a large gathering of socialists and workingmen's societies at the Bourse de Travail to welcome eight delegates from the English trades unions, who presented a manifesto to French workingmen in the interest of peace and good fellowship between the two nations.

Sofia, October 28.—At the opening of the Sobranje today Prince Ferdinand predicted that the difficulty between Bulgaria and Roumania, growing out of the latter's demands for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, would soon be settled.

Chicago, October 28.—Postoffice clerks of Chicago today entered the ranks of the trades unionists. The clerks have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

Honolulu, October 28.—The official returns of the registration in all the islands of the territory have been received. Only 11,216 persons registered in the group for the coming election. This is 3,000 less than the registration during the last year under the monarchy.

London, October 28.—The British ship Maxwell from Iquelque, landed at Dover today. On board the ship was the crew of the French bark Britagne, Captain Guillon, which sailed from Antwerp April 3d for San Francisco. The men were picked up after they had abandoned their vessel.

Chicago, October 28.—William H. Cunningham, for many years manager of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, died here today, aged sixty-two years.

THE PERSONAL TRIUMPHS OF MARK HANNA

He Has Been the Great Success of Republican Campaign in the Northwest.

CANDIDATES IN SOME OF THE WESTERN STATES

Nebraska Not a Doubtful State—Its Vote Certain for Bryan—Democratic Claims of Kansas—Senatorial Fights in Three States.

By JOS: OHL.

Chicago, Ill., October 29.—(Special.)—The fact that Marcus Alonzo Hanna neither possesses horn nor makes a habit of wearing dollar marks on his clothes after the manner of the Davenport cartoons, as expected by the republicans to play an important part in influencing the farmer vote of the northwestern states in favor of McKinley. According to the talk about republican headquarters, that spellbinding spurt that Hanna took through the Dakotas, Nesbraka and the contiguous states reached the very quintescence of political triumph. There may have been other tours before, and there may be others to follow; but not one has been, and not one can ever be, in it with this jaunt of which Uncle Mark was the star. Crowds everywhere, enthusiasm to burn, hundreds and thousands of votes changed—that is the way they talk about it, particularly in Mr. Hanna's presence.

Fortunate Man Is Mark.

They say nice things behind his back, too, and in this he is fortunate. It is not every man whose friends are so considerate, be he in politics or out of it. Men who I know don't like Hanna, and who were loud in their criticisms of his proposed tour when it was first announced, are now saying they take their hats off to him, and that he is the great surprise, and the great success of the republican campaign. And it would be saying less than the truth to say that Hanna does not deserve this praise at the hands of his party associates. With the exception of his rather brazen and cheap break at Lincoln, he acquitted himself excellently.

The trip was his own conception. It may, in a sense, have been conceived in pride over his newly discovered ability to make a campaign speech, but whatever inspired it, the trip was good politically.

Held up before the American public as some sort of a monster to scare the children with, pictured as a freak embodying all possible bad qualities, he went out with the idea of showing that, so far as looks go, he is nothing worse than a fair type of the successful American business men.

Out into the country, where it had been the fashion to lay all the sins of the republican party at Hanna's door, he went and it is the simple truth that he pleased his crowds both by his personality and by his talks. Those were plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact presentations of campaign issues from the Mark Hanna standpoint. Though not always happy at repartee, he made a favorable impression everywhere with his straight talks. In South Dakota he was wise enough to keep away fom Pettigrew, and wiser than even his friends expected in his studied refusal to even mention Pettigrew's name, though that doughty warrior's followers made every effort to get the two into a fight.

Democrats Give Hanna Credit.

This story of success comes to me from democrats as well as republicans. The democrats say that the crowds were composed almost entirely of republicans, and the speeches, therefore, can have little effect in the matter of votes, which is probably true; but that does not alter the fact of Mr. Hanna's personal success. He is happy over it, as he has a right to be, and as he will continue to be even if McKinley gets no electoral votes in South Dakota or Nebraska, which were the real objective points of his trip. Of course there will be a few lamentations if Pettigrew manages to pull through, but Mr. Hanna will not blame himself.

It is unquestionably very close in South Dakota. Chicago is the vantage point from which to view the situation in all this western country, and reports from these other states are really more prolific in information than are the reports from Illinois. South Dakota went for Bryan four years ago by a narrow margin; but the state has gone republican since and it is very close now. The senatorial fight seems to be the overshadowing issue. The republicans are pulling all the wires they know to defeat Pettigrew, who is giving them a hard run for their money.

Senator Peltigrew seems, at Washington, to be about as unlovable a person as you could imagine, but he enjoys great personal popularity in his own state. Out there he is "Frank" Pettigrew to everybody, and he has the sort of personal following that will fight for a man.

It will be news to a good many people outside the state that not only are the corporations out there not fighting him, but the railroads are for him. What brand of rabbit's foot he uses it would be interesting to learn.

Senator Pettigrew protests that his sole fight is for Bryan; that he thinks of nothing else; cares for nothing else than Bryan's election; but the news which comes here indicates that he is taking pretty good care of his own fences and is likely to win. North Dakota is republican, as it was four years ago.

No Doubt About Nebraska.

There seems to be absolutely no warrant for the republican claim that Nebraska is doubtful. Before I came out here I was inclined to believe there might be some sort of ground for the talk of republican politicians and newspapers on that line, but advices from the best and most conservative sources give that state to Bryan beyond a shadow of a doubt.

It may be close in Nebraska, for majorities are not large there; but there is no doubt about the result.

The conservative republicans see this and are urging their national and state committees to bend all their energies toward the capture of the legislature, for that means two seats in the senate; and it is probable that the Nebraska organization is working with that end in view, still keeping up an electoral vote bluff to hide the real operations.

Such a careful and conservative observer as Major John M. Carson, who is just back from a several days' study of conditions in Nebraska, says that the republicans have absolutely no chance of carrying the state for McKinley and that their great hope is the legislature. The Nebraska legislature is made up of thirty-three senators and 100 representatives, and the present legislature, which is republican, has an extraordinarily large number of men who were elected by the smallest kind of majorities. There are majorities of one, two, three, ten, twenty and so on—a lot of the present incumbents pulling through with that sort of eyelash finish. This serves to illustrate how close the state is, and as the next legislature has the election of two senators, the stakes are high in Nebraska.

In the Sunflower State.

We hear a lot about Kansas. The republicans are claiming everything in the Sunflower state, and there is a general disposition on the part of outside democrats to concede the state to McKinley. Not so, however, with the democrats and their allies inside the state. Chairman Johnson, of the national executive committee, is one of those who refuse to do any conceding. We were discussing the Kansas situation at democratic headquarters only this morning.

"We don't object to people outside the state conceding it to the republicans, but I tell you we are going to carry it," said he most emphatically. "They count on Roosevelt's crazy antics carrying the people of Kansas off their feet, as if they were a lot of idiots with no power to think for themselves. Roosevelt told the people of Kansas that the McKinley administration was responsible for the increase in the price of hogs, as if he thought Kansans had no more intelligence than to be fooled by that sort of rot. You may go out and bet your money that they have not been fooled. Let me advise you, when you are figuring on Kansas bear in mind that the republicans haven't had an electoral vote from that state since 1888; that the Kansas republicans are in the midst of a nasty fight among themselves over the senatorship, and that there is a perfect fusion of the anti-republican forces. The democrats and their allies are fighting with an earnestness that has brought us success in the past."

Chairman Johnson is one of the most substantial and sensible of the democratic leaders, and is anything but a rainbow chaser. He is, however, about the only man I have found here who believes the democrats have as good as an even chance in Kansas. The people of Kansas seem, entirely irrespective of party, to be a queer lot. The political pendulum swings farther in that state than in most of the others, and it is not improbable that the Bryan swing of 1896 will produce a McKinley swing this year. It is also among the possibilities that the republicans got their swing in the congressional election two years ago, when they were highly successful, and that it is our time this year.

On the surface, Kansas is a doubtful state with the chances in favor of McKinley.

Fighting for Congress Seats.

The democrats of Iowa are earnestly confident that they will elect one member of congress from that state, breaking the solid delegation which the republicans have had for several years. Judge Lacey is the man they hope to defeat. The district is close and Lacey's opponent is a strong and popular man.

In Minnesota the democrats are making the hardest kind of a fight against Page Morris, Eddy and Tawney. In fact they concede but one member of the present delegation, Heatwole, as a certainty. Republican advices from Eddy's district are not encouraging, and Chairman Babcock would not be surprised to see two democrats in the next Minnesota delegation. The democrats also believe they have a good chance to re-elect Governor Lind, no matter how the state may go on the national ticket. The democrats think they have a chance of winning one seat and perhaps two in Wisconsin. Mayor Rose, Governor Peck and other democratic leaders are still talking of the probability of getting the Wisconsin electoral vote, but nobody outside believes the possibility very tangible. The Milwaukee district, however, seems fair fighting ground, and with the changes among the German voters which are reported one or two of the districts ought to be close.

Mr. Campau's Compliments

The anti-Bryan letter of Don Dickinson has had no effect in Michigan, where Mr. Dickinson is known, and where he has ceased to be a political factor. This, it will be recalled, is the gentleman with the side whiskers whose fame rests upon his discovery of the animated Thurber. He recently published a letter criticizing Bryan particularly for his position on the money question. National Committeeman Dan Campau, who is the head of the fighting Democracy of Michigan, replied in a card or interview that endangered Don's side whiskers, it was so hot. He showed how this apostle of "sound" money had himself been an active greenbacker and had, in the interest of Cleveland, been most active in pushing along the greenback propaganda.

Campau talks of a chance to carry Michigan, but he is looking through rose glasses. Maybury, the democratic candidate for governor, is highly popular, and is making a great fight, but Michigan is a republican state. Pingree, who ought, if he believes what he professes, to be helping the democratic candidates, is holding "hands off," and all other republican elements are pulling together. Even General Alger, who was kicked out of the cabinet, has had the grace to speak in favor of the man who treated him so shamefully.

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"Caramel Cereal," wholesome coffee substitute; package 15c
"Instantaneous Taploca," requires no soaking; package 15c
"Granula," cooked food for brain and body; package 15c
"Barley Crystals," a muscle builder; package 15c
"Granola," a pound equals 3 pounds of beef; package 15c
"Crystal Wheat," cooked breakfast dish; package 15c
"Shredded Wheat Biscuit," splendid for the baby; package 12½c

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We have corrected the fault. It's cost us thousands of dollars to do it, but we have corrected it.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, with Sunday, one year	$8 00
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6 00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	4 00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3 00
Sunday edition only, one year	2 00
Weekly edition, one year	1 00

Our city collectors are Messrs. R. L. CANNON, JAMES F. CARTER and CLAUDE A. VIRGIN. Be sure that you do not pay any one else.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at the Postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., as second-class matter.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., Monday 29, 1900.

The Noise from the Nursery.

One of the greatest problems which mothers have to solve is the suppression of the noise from the nursery.

When everything is in first-class order, the guests assembled, and laughter bespeaking the language of joy prevails, some door carelessly left ajar admits of the childish cry which calls people back to earth. The mother is confused, the guests are sobered and later on some poorly trained domestic is roundly lectured, whose only reply is: "Sure, it's glad you ought to be that the child's able to cry."

Nations, which are but enlarged households, have likewise their skeleton closets as well as their nurseries, and about the time that they are ready for some dress parade a door is left ajar, and in floats either the rough voice of the Boer infant or of the Filipino muchacha. The disturbance is quite as annoying to the national as to the individual mother, and comes often in time to spoil some gala occasion.

Some time ago the world was assured by certain financial agencies that "a period of peace and prosperity" was within sight, in which there would be a bulging out of holdings much like the enlargement of a sponge after a thorough soaking in water. "Within a few weeks the end of the trouble in South Africa and in the Philippines will be seen, and then look out for the developments hinted at." It was something new in warfare to have its casualties brought within schedule control, so that they could be shortened or lengthened at the pleasure of those in authority. England was rather more formal in this delimitation than the United States, and by decree declared the war over, and subsequent events are described as being between "the authorities and some disorderly bands." Whether the Boer is any the less fierce under this new title does not clearly appear, but he seems bent on being disorderly, and there is no telling when he may conclude to quiet down.

From the Philippines there continues to come stories which would indicate that the schedule is a little off. When General Otis left the islands he was supposed to have completed the task of subjugation, and General MacArthur was left to arrange some little details incident to occupying strange territory. But, as in the case of the Boers, the noise from the nursery annoys us. All is not peace in that haven of parental authority. The shingle has not fully done its work.

In both countries there was impending a general election. In England, precedent was an advantage to the government which, taken advantage of, connected with a violent slam of the rear door to keep the noises out, gave the men in power an indorsement and now they can call for the "extermination" of the men in arms. In the United States a day fixed by law gives both parties an even chance, and "peace" has been declared to make it appear that an administration, which has been so entirely successful, is deserving of endorsement. The noises through the back door indicate that the children are in a brawl, and the voters, who are the guests at this political feast, are inquisitive as to what is the matter.

It would seem as if brave American soldiers have been betrayed into a false position by the administration.

It is only for the soldier to do and die; to meet the enemy to his front in manly fashion.

The politics of the situation belong to the administration, which, if rightly directed, might have placed in front of the soldier not an enemy but a friend.

While the soldier is in peril for his life, the politician in power laughs, and tries to turn the call for relief to private personal advantage.

The voter has a right to find out why these cries come from the nursery. They annoy him, and they should be stopped.

Waycross To Exhibit.

Following the close of the state fair in Valdosta, the people of Waycross will hold a fair which will be excellent in character.

The revival of local interest in all parts of Georgia, which has been so apparent during the past three months, has never been equalled. All kinds of business, and all classes of people, have been drawn into the circle of progressiveness. The local fair is the culmination of local ambition, while the larger ventures represent the combined efforts of sections.

In no part of Georgia has the improvement been so marked as in south Georgia. The country traversed especially by the old S. A. M. road has been pushed forward 500 per cent, and in the census statistics of 1900 it will be shown to have increased more than any other section. At the same time the entire section has so developed as to bear no resemblance to ten years ago.

Waycross has always been a wide-awake and progressive center, affording the country around it every opportunity which can be caught by enterprise. The coming fair will put that section on record, which means that the people will do their best.

Is Your Bill Necessary?

Legislative bodies are often twitted about the work they attempt to do, and are often best remembered by the work which they have failed to do.

When a young man makes a bid for political life, and secures a seat in the general assembly, he feels that he has begun well. During the days preliminary to his call to duty he racks his brain for ideas which he may spring upon the public. True, the state is getting on reasonably well, the people are fairly content with their surroundings, and there is more or less satisfaction to be observed generally. Nevertheless, it is necessary to make a mark, and innumerable bills are prepared, which, in time, will be pigeonholed in committee. Sometimes one of them, frequently the one least needed, escapes that stage, and consumes valuable time which might be devoted either to other matters or to adjournment.

Would it not be well for every legislator, before he commits his bill to the page for transmission to the clerk's desk, to seriously ask himself the question: "Is it necessary?"

Not necessary to the gentleman presenting it, but to the people who are to be affected by it. Has not the subject been fully considered and disposed of by the experience of the past? If this bill is not presented will even the most acute observer be able to discover the vacuum which marks its absence? If the bill is not of urgency, what purpose can it serve, save to confuse? Two years furnish but a short time in which to make a reputation, but can it not be better founded upon judicious silence than upon bills for which there was no urgency? ?

One of the evils of democracy, noted by Montesquie, is the uncertainty of legislation. No matter how sound existing law may be, and how smooth may be the methods of government, each particular legislature feels called upon to tear down the whole fabric, in order to substitute for it one of new creation. No note is taken of the accumulated wisdom of past legislative bodies, nor of the fact that legislatures will exist in the future to apply the results of experience. The present one must correct all the past, and anticipate all the future. Thus every two years or four, as the legislative term may be, business interests have to tremble until the danger point of change shall have been passed. For the most simple business transaction the layman is forced to call in a lawyer, for it is impossible for him to keep up with the "amendment to the amendment to repeal the amendment to the amendment to enact, etc." It is worse than a Chinese puzzle.

Therefore arises the question: Is your bill necessary?

Perhaps you will decide that it is not so necessary as when the idea first struck you, and that you can hold it over until some subsequent legislature to which your people may elect you. Then, with added years and experience, you may decide that the bill will at no time be necessary, and you will commit it to the fire. Generally, we are frank to say, this latter course will be quite satisfactory. It will leave you more time for enjoyment, and save you a premature attack of nervous prostration.

Get to the tax bill—and remember the toll which it costs the taxpayer to make the money. Get to the appropriation bill—and remember the items most necessary.

These two important duties out of the way, take things easy, and have a good time.

Let Georgia Rally!

On Tuesday of next week the people of the United States will vote for president and vice president. The fight will be gigantic; the result momentous.

Upon that election will depend, to a great extent, the future character of our national government.

In this great fight Georgia has her part to play, and the result, so far as the national issue is concerned, is assured. But Georgia has a local interest at stake which must be taken care of no matter how the national contest goes. Our state election was held one month ago, and so far our local interests are safe, but our congressmen are yet to be elected, and we owe to them a duty the performance of which will strengthen them when they go to Washington. Every man in office by Georgia votes, whether in state or nation, should not only be a democrat, but his election should be backed by such a vote that his position could not be attacked.

Chairman Neel, of the seventh congressional district, has issued a circular, the statements of which are equally applicable in every other district. Mr. Neel says:

The national election occurs on Tuesday, November 6, 1900. It is now only a few days until that time. The purpose of this letter is to make an earnest appeal to you and through you to every democrat in your county to go to the polls election day and cast a ballot. There appears now to be great apathy among democrats in Georgia, resulting from over-confidence. On every side the statement can be heard that Maddox has a walk-over for congress, and that Bryan will carry the state by an overwhelming majority. This idea prevails to such an extent that many democratic voters may decide that their votes are not needed and remain away from the polls on election day.

There is danger in indifference. Many an election has been lost by it. It is learned that the republicans are, in a quiet way, making a diligent effort for McKinley in Georgia. In several of the counties of the seventh district they are claiming majorities. An effort is being made by the populist candidate for congress in this district to win the republican vote. There is no danger if democrats will wake up and act, but it will be hazardous to assume that everything is all right and let the election go by default. It is believed to be the duty of every good citizen to cast his ballot. The responsibility of government is in some measure cast upon every citizen.

Judge Maddox has made an ideal representative in congress. He is always on the alert to serve his people. He has given his whole time, thought and energies to the service of his constituents. He has taken high rank as a representative and made a national reputation as a legislator. It should be a pleasure to every democrat in the district to vote for Maddox.

And Bryan ought to carry the district by a great majority. He is making a gallant and gaining fight. In the north and west he is stirring the people to great enthusiasm. He has pushed the fight for the common people into the very temple of the money changers and is causing them to tremble with apprehension. He is equipped with a great heart, a mighty intellect and the consciousness of a just cause. He is everywhere inspiring his friends with confidence and filling his enemies with fear.

I appeal to democrats in the seventh district to bestir themselves for the success of the party. On November 6th let every voter exercise his franchise. Make a sacrifice of time and business, if necessary, to get to the polls. Swell the majority. Even if there were no opposition, it is important to have a full vote. It is a favorite trick of northern and western republicans to gull the congressmen from the south on the size of the vote on which they come to congress, to charge intimidation in elections and to assert that because they are elected by such a small vote that they represent nobody. Judge Maddox should have at least 10,000 majority. He can have it, if his friends will only go to the polls.

The Constitution heartily seconds this appeal to the voters of the state. The fact that the election which attracts the most numerous individual interest is over is likely to lead to a small vote in an election the result of which is a foregone conclusion. In addition to what has been stated, the party workers should recollect that their labor will be necessary if they intend to continue in politics. From the enthusiasm which Mr. Bryan has aroused both east and west, there is every reasonable hope of his election, in which event the work of every man in the campaign will furnish proof of his political fealty.

This week should be devoted to the public welfare in every part of Georgia.

Foraging the Mails.

Whether or not the charge of Senator Jones be true that democratic documents are rifled in the mails, there can be no doubt but that the postoffice department is shamefully abused by the politicians every four years.

The postal laws, for instance, are very strict on the use of the mails by the newspapers. The presence of a detached advertisement is enough to arouse the ire of postmasters and to call down an army of postoffice inspectors. Congressmen are given the free use of the mails on their written franks.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the present political campaign has witnessed the most shameful prostitution of the mail service ever known. Printed matter by the ton, which would have been instantly seized if sent out by a public newspaper, has been given free carriage to every part of the country. The congressional frank has been prostituted outright to the use of other parties. Senator Spooner's frank, for instance, given to him to facilitate his intercourse with his constituents, stamped by people whom he does not even know, has conveyed tons of mail matter into Georgia, to people of whose names he never even heard. The same use has been made of the name of Senator Depew.

It is but natural that the party in power should have the advantage in this misuse of the mails. Postoffice inspectors are hardly free agents in the matter of service, even were they so disposed. It is the system which is wrong, and it is only by its correction that amendment can ever be made. The franking privilege should either be abolished entire, or so limited that its legitimate use should be insisted upon. When men of the personal character of Senator Spooner and Senator Depew will furnish rubber stamps to entire strangers to place a bogus frank upon matter of which they know nothing, it certainly becomes time to stop a form of looting which is demoralizing the public conscience.

Why Not Prosecute?

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is engaged in that work possible to all slanderers, of dealing in inuendo against the patriotism of public men.

In an effort to connect Mr. Bryan with the Philippine leaders, the Inter-Ocean says:

Mr. Bryan's friends are trying to laugh off the charge that he is in correspondence with the rebels of Luzon. 'What of it?" they ask. "Suppose Mr. Bryan has received letters from rebels. He cannot prevent them from writing to him." Very true, but Mr. Bryan can at least obey his country's laws by promptly forwarding to the proper authorities any information received from rebels. Has he done so? Has he obeyed the following law of the United States:

"Every person owing allegiance to the United States, and having knowledge of any treason against them, who conceals and does not disclose and make known the same to the president or some judge of the United States, is guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than $1,000."—Revised Statutes, Sec. 5,333.

Has Mr. Bryan obeyed this law with respect to the communications he is known to have received from rebels of Luzon?

Plainly, the editor of the Inter-Ocean has placed himself where he should at once become the public prosecutor, before a tribunal where all the facts can be brought out. This might be more difficult than by indulging in irresponsible slander, but it would be more honest. The Inter-Ocean speaks in positive terms of letters which it declares that Mr. Bryan is "known to have received."

Very well. The law quoted is plain that the man having such knowledge is criminal in the suppression of it. Let the editor go at once to the United States District Attorney in Chicago and make oath to what he knows.

If he cannot make the oath, then he can shut up.

Is that asking too much?

The American Jockey.

The American jockey is giving a good deal of trouble in England, and there is a suppressed demand for his expulsion.

There is neither ill-will nor prejudice in the situation, but merely a sense of self-protection. When American horses first entered the Derby there was great satisfaction, and a victory or two was gracefully acquiesced in as a bid for more American patronage. The American was a good customer; he was extravagant at the hotels; he tipped generously; in fact, he was out to be bled. A gudgeon or two thrown at him would be tempting bait, and when he was hailed as "our brother from over the sea" his purse was opened wider than ever.

Of late the American has been learning a thing or two, and has carried his disposition to be "on the make" over with him. The result is that instead of being a spendthrift he has become a picker-up of chances which he finds along the way, and the innocent little jockey is fully into the game. Not only do American horses win the Englishman's money, but the English horse in American hands plays queer pranks. The jockey sometimes has a wager or two of his own out in the hands of a friendly touter, so that all old methods of forejudging a race count for nothing. The only safe tip is locked up in the breast of the American jockey, who sometimes wants the horse he rides to win, and who sometimes has a stake on the other animal.

Hence there is a howl against the American jockey, not so much because he is an American as because he is a winner, and does not give the portly old dowagers a chance to know which is the winning horse.

American Superiority Over British.

The superiority of American workmen over British is under discussion in London.

The opinion reached is that unionism in England has cramped the energies of the workmen, the result being assisted by weekly wages, while in America the piecework plan of payment has whetted competition. The Express says:

If, therefore, English trade unions would abolish the principle of the fixed wage and substitute for it rates for piecework, they would be benefiting not only their members, but the country at large.

An open field is best for both man and community.

The Price of Trade.

There are those who think that constitutional objections should not stand in the way of forcible trade relations.

There are others who think their liberty is too high a price to pay for trade.

The cosmopolitan may dream all he pleases, but the American will hold to his own.

One Duty for Congress.

When congress meets, whoever is president, it should ratify the constitution.

Its temporary suspension will need some formal assertion of existence.

Even if we had only an 85 per cent assurance it would be better than 0.

The Salary and the Flag.

The neglected duty of Governor Roosevelt in New York will be made straight by the collected salary.

The salary as well as the flag must be kept standing.

Senator Hoar and President Eliot are colaborating a book on: "How Not to be Troubled by Convictions: They are Annoying to Practical Politics." The book will be printed by the New York Evening Post.

As a Drop to the Ocean.

The suicide of a prince or two will not seriously affect the population of China. They have enough and to spare of all varieties.

It's All in the Sound.

A sound country is a greater prize than sound money. One is for the people—the other for the few.

The proposed constitutional convention is set down for the hot season. There is nothing like consulting the weather.

Civilization is having a heap of trouble on the outskirts. It might be well for it to go into winter quarters.

Mrs. Platter-Dick is stumping around vociferously in Colorado. The "dear man" is caring for the chicks at home.

There is more in the campaign fund than in the platform, is the way Hanna views it.

Strangers should not hesitate about visiting Atlanta because the fair is over. We still have the legislature.

It is evident from the reception to Mr. Bryan that there are some democrats at work in New York.

Amid this overpowering silence, is Brother Bynum still earning his salary?

The new German ambassador to China says he is not married—only waiting.

The political spielers will grow desperate as their jobs come to an end.

When Oom Paul meets Chamberlin there will be a cold frost in the air.

When the New England man is in doubt he consults his dollar.

Hill and Croker dined together, but sat on opposite sides of the table.

From Sherman to Hanna—that was the drop of Ohio in a day.

To election managers: Count as you vote.

It was a west wind that blew Mr. Bryan toward the Atlantic.

Cotton still refuses to be comforted. It kicks at almost any price.

The man who fails to argue with you is very stubborn.

The republican full dinner pail is gold-bricked.

Senator Sullivan should travel with a chaperon.

Rosebery will trip to the front again.

To Mr. McKinley: Erase your Mark.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Thinks Cotton Sure To Go Higher.

Forsyth, Ga., October 25.—Editor Constitution: The bear campaign inaugurated by the New York and Liverpool clique culminated today when January cotton touched 8.75 in New York. We know of one house that was carrying 50,000 bales of "longs" all for the outsiders, known as the "lambs," whose long cotton has been thrown overboard and the situation thoroughly clarified.

You may take the country in its normal condition and consumption of cotton increases yearly two to three hundred thousand bales, then why should consumption fall 600,000 bales this year from last, according to Mr. Ellison, not allowing for the increase annually as above stated. By the first of November last year 30¼ per cent of the crop had come into sight. By the first of November this year figuring 30¼ per cent in sight would only give us 9,600,000 bales; say, in round numbers, for crop of 1900 and 1901.

We must not lose sight of the fact, in our estimate on this crop, that four to five hundred thousand bales came in sight from the two previous big crop years, which was carried over, owing to the extreme low prices. In fact, the commercial crop of 1899 and 1900 was only 9,000,000 bales.

Regarding the "top crop," it amounts to naught in this section. Few planters have already put the plow in many cotton fields, and are now devoting same acreage to oats and wheat. Planters who can hold their cotton are sure to reap much higher prices, as the tendency will be upward, after this drastic liquidation. Very truly yours,

JAMES M. HARRISON.

Favors a Restricted Franchise.

Walthourville, Ga., October 24.—Editor Constitution: It is to be hoped that the presence in our representative hall of two negroes as representatives, will do much toward obtaining an overwhelming majority vote for the disfranchisement bill to be introduced by Hon. T. W. Hardwick, of Washington, at an early date. The counties from which these negroes come are well aware of the disgraceful attitude in which they are placed before the other counties of the state and realize that these negroes can be of no help to them whatever, even in local matters. The counties of south Georgia want disfranchisement. Not until such a bill is passed will merit win, and not money. In the election which has just passed, candidates for the various offices were besieged by illiterate negroes, who offered to give the negro vote to such as would hand out sufficient spond. On election day there were many who refrained from voting until late, with the hope that some one would purchase their vote, and thus at every election this wholesale corruption goes on, because of the presence and vote of the negro. We need the disfranchisement bill, and I say to every true man in the Georgia assembly, vote for it.

Whenever a negro pretends to represent a county, that county is without a representative for two years. They can help no one, not even their own race, and can but sit at their desks, put on an important air, and draw four dollars a day, while their counties may be suffering for proper legislation. Respectfully,

W. P. HARDEN.

The Erskine Fountain.

Atlanta, Ga., October 26.—Editor Constitution: Under the administration of Hon. Porter King, ex-mayor of Atlanta, it fell to my pleasant lot to present to the city, on behalf of Mrs. Ward, the water fountain at the junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets, as a memorial to her father, Judge John Erskine, one of our old, substantial, worthy citizens.

He received it for the city, and was to take care of it, and keep same in order.

I regret very much to say that this beautiful fountain is allowed to go almost to wreck and water has not been through it for months. I addressed the park committee of Atlanta a letter on the subject some months ago, and have no answer.

It occurs to me that it is somebody's business to attend to this beautiful fountain, the neglect of which will cause one to take a second thought before presenting anything in this line to the city.

I hope very much that your representative paper will take this matter up, and see that it has attention. It certainly needs it. Very truly yours, ROBERT J. LOWRY.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

East Point Plow Boy: At last Atlanta seems to have that much coveted plum (a new depot) in her fingers. It's almost too good to be true.

Conyers Weekly: Atlanta now feels assured of a new union depot, as well as the Whitehall viaduct. Eternally keeping at it will sooner or later accomplish almost anything.

Oglethorpe Echo: The state is watching with interest the proposed building of that viaduct at the Whitehall crossing in Atlanta. Nearly every Georgian goes to Atlanta once in a while, and they look with awe upon that death trap in the heart of the city.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: It is gratifying to note the bright prospect that Atlanta has for a new union depot. If Atlanta had been half as fast a town as she thinks she is she would have had that depot long ago. Columbus will soon have her new modern depot, and will not call upon the state legislature to get it for her.

Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise: The railroads centering in Atlanta have agreed to pay 6 per cent on the cost of a depot in that city. The depot, it is estimated, will cost $500,000. This would give the state an income of $30,000 on the investment, and at the expiration of the persent lease it would be in a position to make another lease at a good advance on the present one. The state owns the depot site, and it would be a great mistake to allow a union depot to be built elsewhere in Atlanta. It would injure the state's interests very seriously. It is said that the money necessary is in the treasury, and only drawing 2 per cent. This being the case, it would seem that to improve its property and get 6 per cent for the improvement would be a good business transaction for the state.

HE FORGOT THE TRICK.

Chicago Times-Herald: A story is told of DeWolf Hopper in connection with his production of "The Charlatan," the Sousa opera in which he made his last appearance as a star. In the act in which he mystifies the king he determined to introduce a real bit of magic, and to this end he went to Kellar, his friend. Kellar at once promised to give the comedian a cabinet in which men and women are made to appear and disappear at the will of the operator. The magician carefully instructed the comedian in the mysteries of the act, and Hopper went away happy. The mysterious cabinet became part of the paraphernalia of "The Charlatan," but when Kellar saw the opera some time later the trick was not forthcoming. He asked Hopper why he had not used the cage. "Well, I'll tell you," the lengthy comedian said. "Before I got home I had forgotten how the thing worked, and I tried for a week to get it to perform, but it wouldn't. Then I made up my mind that I was a comedian and not a magician and I decided to let you alone in the field which you have made your own."

Those who sat in McVicker's theater last night and saw Kellar perform bewildering cabinet tricks and introduce astonishing illusions will readily concede that De Wolf Hopper was wise. Indeed, the crowded audience followed him with astonishment, although some of the tricks were not new, for the reason that the programme as a whole was of unusual diversity and interest.

This Is Premature.

Brunswick Times: Although it will be some months before Major Mims, the newly elected mayor of Atlanta, takes his seat, the politicians up there are already talking about who his successor will be. Mind you, Mr. Mims's term is for two years.

Some of the state papers are grooming candidates for governor, in the face of the fact that the present chief executive was only elected a few days ago, and his second term of office does not begin for some time.

We are against borrowing trouble and the more we talk politics the more trouble we have. Let all Georgia now begin a campaign of development—it is too soon to talk state politics.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

By Charles Edgeworth Jones.

A SELF-MADE STATESMAN was the Hon. William H. Crawford, LL.D., to a brief consideration of whose noteworthy career we now invite attention. In Virginia it was that this heroically former personality first saw the light on the 24th of February, 1772, he becoming a citizen of Georgia in 1783, when his father removed to a point on Kiokee creek, in what was afterwards known as Columbia county. At sixteen years of age, with a view to assisting in the support of his struggling and fatherless family, he undertook the arduous task of school teaching, zealously prosecuting the pedagogical calling for the space of a decade. His relinquishment of the avocation was accomplished in 1799, when, having, unaided, completed his legal preparation, he was admitted to the bar. In the course of the next few months Mr. Crawford transferred his residence to Lexington, in Oglethorpe county, where he at once entered upon the energetic practice of his profession. His success was immediate, and he soon rose to be the leading attorney not only of the western judicial circuit, but of all north Georgia. Early in his professional career the land speculators, realizing what superior talents he possessed, and what a potent influence he exerted throughout that entire region, preferred the insidious request that he should become a party with them in their infamous land suits. To their ignominious proposition the honest-minded advocate returned an indignant refusal. Ti incensed were the lawyer speculators upon learning of his action that they determined at once to rid themselves of this formidable obstacle to their nefarious ventures, by either shooting or disgracing him. Van Allen, a cousin of Martin Van Buren, who had but recently come from New York, was the chosen instrument to effectuate their villainous object. To the end of carrying their plan into execution, on the strength of some trivial pretense, he challenged Mr. Crawford. The challenge being promptly accepted, they met on the field of honor, and Van Allen was slain. Before leaving this subject, it is proper to mention that in 1800, in association with Horatio Marbury, our honored subject was instrumental in compiling the first authoritative digest of Georgia laws. Thus did he signalize his early years at the bar, not merely winning transitory laurels as a practitioner, but by performing an invaluable and enduring service for the commonwealth.

In 1802 Mr. Crawford was elected a member of the Georgia house of representatives, retaining his position for several terms, and proving himself a most useful adjunct of that deliberative body. During the period of his legislative tenure his friendship for Charles Tait, previously associated with him in the governance of the academy of Richmond county, and then presiding judge of the Western circuit, was the means of precipitating another affair of honor. General John Clarke, afterwards governor of the state, having preferred formal charges against Judge Tait, the subject of this sketch at once undertook the cause of his former educational colleague, zealously defending his official conduct, and boldly repelling all accusations made. Enraged at this interposition, General Clarke forthwith challenged Mr. Crawford to mortal combat; and in the meeting which followed, the latter was wounded. In 1806 his official connection with the lower house having expired, our worthy resumed the uninterrupted practice of his profession. Not long, however, was he permitted to enjoy the distinction and emolument flowing from his chosen pursuit, as in the fall of the sequent year he was elevated to a seat in the United States senate. In this enlarged atmosphere his high talents were appreciated as they deserved, his superb debating potentiality being accorded immediate recognition. During his senatorial incumbency, aside from his popularity with his associates, he enjoyed the confidence of President Jefferson, and was numbered among Mr. Madison's most trusted advisers. A zealous advocate of the latter's policy with reference to a war with England, when, early in 1812, Vice President Clinton, through illness, became entirely incapacitated for the performance of his duties, our subject was the unanimous choice of his co-senators for the office of president pro tempore. His acceptable ministrations in this honorable capacity were continued until April of the ensuing year, when he vacated his post in the upper house in order to become the American minister to France. The period in which his diplomatic lot was cast was peculiarly somethrilling; but a more admirable representative in that distracting crisis could not have been selected. His ministerial connection ending in the spring of 1809, on his return to the United States he found himself identified with President Madison's cabinet in the capacity of secretary of war. Short was his tenure of this position, as in the fall of the sequent year he was transferred to the treasury department, the gifted Dallas being his immediate predecessor. As secretary of the treasury, his official term did not expire until the spring of 1825, he being aligned with the administrations alike of Madison and Monroe. The masterful record of Mr. Crawford while directing the affairs of that portfolio has passed into history. The financial compeer of Hamilton and Gallatin, he worthily wore the mantle which they so notably adorned, and, in the judgment of many, his superior "in the ability to investigate and the logic to unfold the intricacies of political science" has never dignified this important position. When it is remembered that, since the inception of the government, more than forty secretaries have been connected with that office, the force of this commendatory criticism will be appreciated.

In 1816 Mr. Crawford was widely petitioned to make the race for the national presidency; but, though receiving many assurances of support, he refused to run, preferring to throw his influence to James Monroe, who was accordingly elected. Toward the close of his official term, however, in the fall of 1824, his obduracy had disappeared, and we find him one of a quartet of notable candidates whose aspirations were centered on the same glittering prize. The other competitors as identified with this historic contest were Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. No choice having been made in the fall balloting, as a result of which Mr. Crawford was the recipient of forty-one electoral votes, the matter was submitted to congressional determination. The outcome of the affair is well known. Adams was the successful claimant before the bar of the federal legislature, and became chief executive of the United States in the spring of 1825. Upon his inauguration, our subject, feeling disinclined to accept a re-appointment to the treasury portfolio at the hands of his victorious rival, returned to Georgia.

For only a brief space was he permitted to remain in the seclusion and repose which he so much craved. A vacancy in the judgeship of the Northern circuit occurring in the spring of 1826, Governor Troup promptly filled the position by the appointment of Mr. Crawford. The selection was a most excellent one, and he, who had shone in many capacities, never gave his fellow citizens reason to question the wisdom of their choice. His judicial ministrations were extremely valuable, and during his entire period on the bench—nearly seven years and a half in duration—he was honored with the chairmanship of the convention of the superior court judges of the state. At this time there was no tribunal of last resort as yet in operation in the commonwealth; the specified conclave conserving, in a limited degree, a similar purpose. His role as judicial presiding functionary was ably persisted in up to the end; and when in Elbert county, on the 15th of September, 1834, he closed his lustrous career, he had the proud consciousness of knowing that all the public offices which he had, from first to last, been called to occupy had been adorned by this most picturesque of the unsuccessful presidential candidates.

CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES.

Augusta, Ga., October 17, 1900.

A JAPANESE INTERVIEW.

The Reporter Is Polite, but Is an Inexorable Questioner.

Washington Star: "Before I went to Japan," said a prominent western railroad official who had recently returned from a visit to the mikado's kingdom, "I used to think that our American reporters were the most inquisitive class of men in the world, but this idea was very soon dispelled from my mind when I arrived in Tokio. Four interviewers for the vernacular press called upon me before I had been five hours on Japanese soil, and when I succumbed, after vainly pleading privilege, it was to find that the alert-minded Japanese had simply taken the American system of interviewing and reduced it to the simplest terms, not to say ad absurdum. With them interviewing is a business from the start, like pulling a tooth or boring a hole. They waste no time over pleasant introductory remarks about the weather or your voyage.

The operation is as follows: You receive a card bearing a series of cabilistic marks, and, uncertain whether your visitor is a minister of state or a guide in want of a job, you go downstairs and discover a dapper little gentleman, in appearance about nineteen, dressed in faultless foreign fashion—tennis shoes, flannel trousers, white vest, blue coat, flowing necktie, spectacles and pith helmet—and speaking English with the accuracy and impressiveness of a copy book.

"'Good morning. Are you Mr. Blank?'

"'Good morning. I am.'

"'Well, I am the reporter of the so-and-so newspaper of Tokio. Will you permit me to interview you?'

"'With pleasure.'

"The interviewer then takes a seat, produces a notebook and pencil and begins with the directness of a census taker: 'How old are you and where were you born?' And when you tell him that you were born of poor but respectable parents in the year one, let us say, he gravely commits the unfamiliar phrase to paper.

"'How long will you stay? How long since you started? Where have you been? What is the circulation of your paper? How do you like Japan? What do they think of Japan in America? Will President McKinley be re-elected?' These are a few of the questions that are pressed upon one with the relentless persistence of a pile driver.

"At last when you have been compelled to draw liberally upon your imagination for your facts and the notebook of the enemy of traveling mankind is full, you suppose that the interview is over. But nothing could be further from the interviewer's idea, for he settles himself in his chair, resharpens his pencil, produces a new notebook and asks: 'If anything of interest has ever befallen you upon your travels at home or abroad please give me full information now.'

"The interview over, the Japanese reporter takes his departure and never seems to realize that to cross-question a solitary and ill informed individual upon the policies of all nations and the details of his own obscure life is really a huge joke. Next day you receive a copy of the so-and-so newspaper containing the interview with 'top' solemnly written on one side of it, so that you may know which is the right way upward."

WRONG MAN GOT THE OPIATE

From The New York Tribune.

G. G. Prime, of Chicago, in speaking of the cunning and peculiar suspicion which men with liquor crazed brains will at times exhibit, told the following story:

'An amusing case that occurred in Chicago some time since well illustrates the point I wish to bring out. The man in question was what might be called a periodical 'spreer,' and on this particular occasion he had been on a tear for so long a time that he was in a fearful physical state, and was also 'dopey' mentally. One evening he dropped into a club, of which he was a member, and, taking possession of a small writing-room leading off the main lounging room, straightway began an animated conversation with himself, which soon attracted the attention of his fellow club members. Some friends of his who were present were anxious to get him away, both because he was not showing himself in a wholly pleasant light and because they feared some officer of the club might happen along. But how to get rid of him was the question.

"The conversationalist was a big, powerful fellow, and sure to kick up a row. Finally a physician present suggested administering an opiate in a glass of wine, which a bribed waiter should serve to the offender. No sooner suggested than acted on; the narcotic was soon in, the tipsy man was asked to drink, accepted with alacrity, and the wine was served in obedience to the order. After a hasty calling for 'heel taps' to insure the drunken man's getting the full benefit of the soporific dose, the conversation, little by little, began to flag. Try as they would, the other men could not but watch the drunkard and try to discern the action of the drug. But no sign did he give, and just as some of them were beginning to abuse mentally the physician for administering too light a dose, the man suddenly keeled over in a dead stupor.

"At first every one thought he had been taken ill and fainted, and then it dawned on them that the dipsomaniac, with suspicion of the drink served him, had exchanged glasses, and so it turned out to be. As he was a young fellow living at home, there was nothing to do but take him there. The physician saw his father, explained what had happened, and then produced the limp and helpless body of his son. The old man did not take kindly, however, to the explanation, was loud in his denunciation of them all, and wound up with some unpleasant and pertinent reference to the law. However, it ended all right, for the man who got the drug slept it off, as his father did his anger, and the drunkard was finally captured and caged by his family."

Wrinkles.

Philadelphia Press: Miss Passay—Yes, and when he proposed, I tried to prevent that I didn't care for him at all. I tried hard not to let him read any encouragement in my face, but he did.

Miss Pepprey—Ah! I suppose he could read between the lines.

Mr. Branan.

Augusta Chronicle: Mr. Charles J. Branan is in danger of fatiguing the public.

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THE ATLANTA JOCKEY CLUB'S INAUGURAL MEETING TODAY

Racing Will Be Given Under the Most Flattering Auspices Atlanta Has Ever Known.

INTEREST IN SPORT GENERAL

Much Depends on How the Meet Is Conducted.

WELL KNOWN MEN ARE INTERESTED

Five Strong Events Are On Card for This Afternoon—Many Good Horses Now in Atlanta—The Racing Officials.

The inaugural day's racing of the Atlanta Jockey Club's autumn meeting will be given this afternoon at Piedmont park. The first race will begin promptly at 2:15 o'clock. Five strong events are on the card for today. It is one of the strongest programmes ever offered on a southern track, New Orleans not excepted.

The meeting begins under the most flattering auspices. Interest in the sport in Atlanta was never keener or more general. The successful fair race meeting that closed Saturday was the best managed meeting ever held in Atlanta. The management succeeded in attracting to the track every afternoon a crowd of spectators, drawn largely from the best social element in town. Hundreds of ladies were in the grand stand every day. They counted as one of the strongest factors in making the races a success.

Andrew G. Leonard, the presiding judge, managed the sport with a firm hand. He was quick to see the slightest indication of what looked like crooked work and as quick to punish it.

Thanks to Manager Tranter's good work, the entries were the best ever offered here. The fair racing officials put the sport on a high plane, and succeeded in working up a broad and general interest.

Roughly speaking, the immediate future of racing in Atlanta depends on how the jockey club meeting is conducted. If the sport is conducted on the same plane that it has been during the past ten days, and if the same high class of patrons are attracted, there is no reason why Atlanta should not become one of the principal racing centers of the south.

The owners who have strings here are vastly pleased with the town, the climatic conditions, and with the treatment that has been accorded them. If the meeting that opens today proves successful, it will in all probability result in the establishment of regular spring and autumn meetings each year.

On the board of directors of the jockey club are such men as J. J. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne, Thomas Egleston, Willis E. Ragan, Dr. W. S. Elkin, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Henry S. Jackson, Henry W. Grady and J. R. McKeldin.

These gentlemen who have allowed the use of their names as directors of the club will, in the public eye, be responsible in a measure for the quality of the sport. All lovers of racing hope that they will take such an active interest in the meeting as to insure as far as possible its complete success. There is every reason to believe that this will be the case.

Capable officials have been engaged and every endeavor will be made to place the sport on a high plane.

John J. Morrow's presence in the judge's stand should insure clean and wholesome sport, and it will go hard with any owner or jockey who attempts to resort to illegitimate practices. Judge Morrow is a stickler to turf congress rules, and his first motto has always been "protect the pubic."

The starting flag has also been placed in efficient hands. W. F. Bruen ranks as one of the best starters in the country. During the past season he has filled the trying position of starter at Memphis, Little Rock and the fair grounds course at St. Louis. His work has always been of a high order. With such a man sending the fields away every horse in a race will have an equal chance at flag fall.

Another important position, that of secretary, has been well filled. In J. Gratz Hanley the club has a good man who will be a credit to that office. Mr. Hanley was long associated with the Queen City Jockey Club at Newport, Ky., and the old Kentucky Breeders' Association, at Lexington, Ky.

All arrangements for today's opening have been fully completed. Concerts will be given by an excellent band and the programme, which includes five well filled races, includes among the starters some of the best horses in training in the country.

This will insure the last race being over before 5 o'clock. The admission, fifty cents, includes a grand stand seat.

Several new stables which arrived yesterday contained among others the Horses Mascagni, Gomez, Two Annies, Mr. Rose, Golden C., and Nabob. Joplin and Grundy, the well known Kentucky breeders, are due to arrive this morning from Latonia. In their string is that fast horse, Winter. Jockey Aker, who has been riding for Messrs. Joplin and Grundy all season, will accompany the stable here.

Students of form and the men who keep "dope" books look for some of these horses to get in the money today:

First race, Zanone, Eleven Bells, May S.

Second race, Quaver, Golden Rattle, Julia, Rose.

Third race, Tod Raney, Maltese Cross, Easter.

Fourth race, Monk Waymann, Abe Furst, Ocie Brooks.

Fifth race, Jessie Jarbo, Little Reggie, Chub.

The card for today was printed in The Constitution yesterday morning.

Empire City Entries.

First race, five and a half furlongs: Advocater, 106; Alcyon II., Orienta, Carneifin, the Hoodoo, 105; Marshal Neil, 104; Lady Hayman, Trisigian, 103; Mark Lane, Hand Vice, Minor Daly, 102; Sip, The Golden Prince, Sunro, Automaton, Nonpareil, Ginki, Schoolmaster, Tour, Frank Hall, 100.

Second race, mile: Bettie Gray, 107; Trillo, 106; General Mart Garry, Millstream, Flax Spinner, 104; Buffon, Belle of Orleans, Armour, Prestidigitator, 103; Rare Perfume, 100; Orean, Dan Cupid, 99; Rinaldo, 96; Magic Light, 93; Miss Hanover, 88.

Third race, about six furlongs: Cresson, Lief Prince, The Rhymer, Snark, Rappalnner, McAddie, Malster, 112; Servilla, Ondurdis, 109; Billionaire, Brandy Smash, 107; Catherina, Orderer, 103; Golden Prince, Hollowwood, 101.

Fourth race, the Morrisiana stakes, three and three-sixteenth miles: Oneck Queen, 115; First Whip, Withers, 111; Carbuncle, 107; Asquith, 108; Hesper, 104; Belle of Orleans, Annoy, 98.

Fifth race, about six furlongs: Hintine, 113; Trillo, 106, Ralston, Huitzilopochtle, 104; Midsummer, 103; Prestidigitator, 102, Midnight Chimes, 100; Sparrow Wing, 98.

Sixth race, three miles and seventy yards: Lady Ferguson, Mordelmo, Lancewood, Round Up, 102; Sharawind, Fatalist, Fairy Tale, Lanza, Angle, Lord Ogleby, Lizzie Regent, 99.

Latonia Entries for Today.

First Race—Three-fourths mile: Princess Thyra, 97; Atlanto, 100; Acustila, The Geeser, 102; Olcott, 104; Lord Zeni, 105; The Rush, Love's Labour, Mr. Brown, 112.

Second Race—Two-year-old fillies, five-eighths of a mile: School for Scandal, 102; Margaret F., Margaret Hoffman, May Cherry, Edna Green, Ethel Wheat, 102; Maude Gonne, Queen-a-Day, Miss Aubrey, The Laundress, 105; Isabel, 108; Portwine, Barbara M., 112.

Third Race—Selling, one mile: Statira, 96; Stiles, 99; Violet Parsons, Ben Battle, McCleary, Uhlers, Ollie J., 100; Chanton, 101; Dr. Black, 102; Windward, Samover, 103; Louisville Belle, 105.

Fourth Race—Handicap, one mile: Greetings, 93; Ida Ledford, Woodtrice, 98; Pirate Belle, 101; Left Bower, 102; Ebbert, 106; Branch, 108; Chambrian, 112; Chappaqua, 113.

Fifth Race—Five-eighths of a mile: Juniper, 101; Glenwood, G. H. Whitney, Bedner, Tommie G., Kinloch Park, Lenox, Longflo, Spud Caldwell, 104; Tuskarora, 107; Kingraine, 106; Buella, 117.

Sixth Race—Selling, one mile: Fairy Dell, 96; Pantland, 100; Hermencia, 102; Winepress, 104; Peter Burns, 105; Sauber, 106; Nettie Regent, 108; Winter, 110; Eitholin, 111; The Sluggard, 114.

Kinlock Park Entries for Today.

First Race—Six furlongs: Siditilla, Ella C., Tago, 119; Bonnivard, 122; Bloomford, 114; Ida C., 119; Crest, 114; Dominis, Moss Rose, Brightie B., Good Night, 119.

Second Race—Selling, six furlongs: Mrs. Graham, 93; Robert, Jr., 96; Seething, 93; Elsie Delant, 103; Varro, 99; William Boyer, 103; Maggie McHale, 93; Harry Pulliam, 96; Glenbow, 106; Birdie Bone, 99; Jeff Albin, 93; Tea Gown, 107.

Third Race—Eleven-sixteenths mile: Grayless, 97; Ed L., 99; Weidmann, 98; Watercrest, 102; Harry Thoburn, 99; Maggie Davis, 105.

Fourth Race—Mile and one-sixteenth: Felix Bard, 98; Go Out, 103; Omelia, 104; Alice Turner, 98; Skillman, 100.

Fifth Race—Selling, one mile: Cathedral, Joe Doughty, 103; Meddlesome, 106; Glenlake, 109; Maude Wallace, 91; Terra Incognito, Guide Rock, 100; Jack Adee, 108.

Sixth Race—Selling: Thirteen-sixteenths furlongs: Jim Turner, Lydia S., 95; Elgher, Rushfields, 104; Jimp, 110; Judge Steadman, 107; Coral, 95; Pinar del Rio, Nandora, Virgie O., 104; Kith Clyde, 101; Inuendo, 104.

Today's Entries at Lakeside.

First race, three-quarters mile, selling: Dagmar, Jim Gore II., Duty, Hop Scotch, Intriguer, By George, Brown Vail, 103; Harry Corby, Donna Rita, 107; Sir Christopher, 111; Sir Blaze, 106; Mace Mare, 98.

Second race, mile: Ro Del Toro, Maxtus, Quarter, Jack, Glora, 95; Money Muss, Possart, 102; Kazan, Hy Lee, Kenilworth, 105; Kohnwreath, Eldred, Rustic Girl, Maud Ring, Albert Enright, 93; Natural Gas.

Third race, selling, mile: Ohai II., 114; Aria, Brownie Anderson, Pirate J., 105; Major Mansir, 104; Tremble, 102; Dissolute 109.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth: Orientas, 105; Ohnet, 102; Mint Sauce, 109; Robert Waddell, 86; The Unknown, 103.

Fifth race, mile: Norford, Freylinghuysen, 95; Louisville, 98; Prairie Dog, 92; Chopin, 110; The Lady in Blue, Lennep, 107.

Sixth race, thirteen-sixteenths mile, selling: Little Singer, 98; Yoloco, 91; Frangible, Philidas, 100; Nathanson, Joe Shelby, Sam Lazarus, Eso., Hood's Brigade, 101; False Lead, 90; Phallas, 92; Golden Sceptre, 89; Hold Up, 102; Ben Chance, 96; Fox Bard, 95.

FOOTBALL TODAY

The elevens of the Technological school and Suwanee will meet this afternoon on the gridiron. After the magnificent showing made by the Tennessee men Saturday against the team from the university at Athens, there seems to be but little doubt as to the result.

Under Coach Collier the Tech men have improved greatly since their game with the Georgia eleven and will put up a much stronger fight.

Suwanee has a strong team this year, most of the men having played before, and know the game thoroughly.

The contest will be decided on the field at the fair grounds. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The game will be interesting to football men because it will give them a chance to see what the Techs have learned since their defeat by the Georgia eleven.

HANLON TO MEET CORCORAN.

Savannah Pugilist Will Go Against a Baltimore Man.

Savannah, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Tom Corcoran, of Savannah, who put up such a good fight in Atlanta the other day, is arranging to meet Jack Hanlon, of Baltimore, in a twenty-five-round go in this city. Hanlon is now on his way to Savannah, and is coming with the avowed intention of fighting Corcoran, who, up to the present time, has never been whipped. A former twenty-round contest between Hanlon and Corcoran was declared a draw.

'Fleur de Lis" Chain Purses

Are very beautiful. We also have designs
In Open Link, Armor Chain, and new patterns
In Bead Purses; the beads are beautifully
Worked on Fine Silk and the mountings are
In various designs of Sterling Silver.
Bead and Chain Purses make desirable presents,
And are tasteful in the highest degree.

Visitors to the fair are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

LIVELY SCENES AT POLICE MATINEE AS DEPICTED BY GORDON NOEL HURTEL



Troubles of a Darktown Matron.

There was an old woman
Who lived in a stew,
And cussed her young brats
Till she made the air blue.
She was so very wroth
And they so badly bred
That the fussy old woman
To the chaingang was led.

"We have arrested Martha Vines," stated an officer at yesterday's police matinee, "on complaint of her neighbors down in Darktown."

"Then she must be a terrible creature," remarked the recorder, "for what Darktown can't stand must be intolerable sure enough."

"Old Martha has a large number of children," continued the officer; "some fifteen or sixteen, I reckon, and she keeps up continual disorder trying to correct them. She is pretty tough herself, and she always curses the children when she beats them."

"Like an old hen with her chickens when a hawk is about," said the recorder. "How many children have you, Martha?"

"Lemme studdy er minit," replied the old woman. "Hit am fourteen counting de one whut am in de chain gang on er wrongful expishun. Jedge Briles, I sho' does try to keep dem chilluns in de narrer paf. I whups 'em nite an' mawnin'."

"What about cursing while you whip?" the recorder asked.

"Hit am not onnatural ef I does be er lettle off in mer langwig, Jedge Briles," the woman stated, "kornsiderin' de trubbel I has wid dem chilluns."

"Martha," the recorder told the prisoner, "you can't disturb Darktown with your numerous family. You ought to let some of your offsprings spring off to some other locality. Divide up and diversify. Remember the story of the old woman that lived in a shoe. You shoo the biggest ones in your gang away and make them earn a living and then you won't have such a hard time shoeing the others. I'll have to fine you $5.75 for shocking Darktown with your profanity."

"I hain't got no munny, not a cint," mumbled the old woman as the court bailiff led her away.

"I really believe it would be worse punishment to send her back to her children," remarked the recorder to the clerk.

Little Tom and His Joke.

Tom, Tom, the barber's son,
Swiped the togs and away he run;
A coop got loose and cooked his goose,
And Tom is in the calaboose.

An officer introduced Thomas Hicks as a "swiper caught in the act."

"Tom was seen slipping up behind a citizen," stated the officer, "and he was in the very act of swiping a package from the citizen's pocket, when he was nabbed."

"Jedge, I doan b'long ter disser town," wailed Tom as he rubbed his soiled mahogany countenance with a ragged coat sleeve. "I is de son of er barber in Bummingham."

"I don't see what that has got to do with your trying to razor a stake by picking a pocket," said the recorder. The citizen had a close shave from being looted on the public street."

"Judge Broyles," a city detective stated, "don't let this nigger fool you. He is not from Birmingham, but is one of the worse little rounders in Darktown."

"Oh, Jedge Briles," cried out little Tom, as he blubbered hysterically, "please forgib de lie I tol' yer, an' lemme tell yer de truf."

"That's right, Tom," the recorder said, "tell the truth if does hurt."

"I jes' tarched dem t'ings in de gemmen's pocket," Tom went on to tell the recorder, "bekase I wanted ter hab er leetle fun. Hit wus jest er joke, Jedge Briles. When de gemmen looked eround an' seed me wid de t'ings I wus fixin' ter say: 'Meester, yer drapped 'em.' Twarn't nuttin' 'cept er joke, Jedge Briles."

"Yes, I have been on to such Darktown jokes a long while," the recorder told little Tom. "You promised to tell me the truth. I don't believe you would know the truth, Tom, if you met it in the big road. I'll fine you $15.75, which means thirty days in the city chaingang unless that barber pa of yours in Birmingham comes over to Atlanta and pays you out."

Mary and Her Garden Patch.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
De chickens scratch de collard patch,
An' de taters in de row."

"Mary James," the recorder said to a tall, dark brown tub queen from Crooked Alley, "the officer and the witnesses say you bombarded nearly every house in the alley with rocks, breaking out window panes and despoiling the white linen on the lines."

"Nuttin' but de prejerdis ob dem ole Darktown niggers," replied Mary, with a toss of her head, "an' I jest wants ter say dat ef dem niggers in de alley will keep dey chickens outer my gyarden den dey won't hab no trubbel wid Mary James."

"Oh, a garden caused the row," remarked Recorder Broyles. "What kind of a garden have you this season of the year that chickens could hurt?"

"Got collard greens an' taters," was the reply. "Dem chickens kin eat more collards den er hongry nigger on Satterdy nite, an' dey kin scratch up de taters an' peck 'em ter death. I axes an' axes de niggers in de alley to keep dey chickens outer my gyarden. Yistiddy I got riled erbout hit an' I mouter chunked er rock er two. But de hull bizness am nuttin' but prejerdis, Jedge Briles."

"Well, there is no bias or prejudice resting on the mind of the court," stated the recorder, "either for or against the prisoner at the bar. My mind is perfectly impartial between the state and the accused. This thing of chickens and gardens has been troubling the world ever since Cain and Abel tried poultry raising round about the garden of Eden. The man with the garden hoe ought to have a high fence to keep the other fellow's chickens out. Suppose, Mary, my chickens got into your garden and died of the collard colic? Perhaps I might sue you for damages. I'll let you off with a light fine of $3.75. Live up to the golden rule, and when other folks' chickens eat your collards, rejoice in that your neighbors' fowls are fat."

MURDERED ABOUT TRIFLES

A Quart of Beer Causes One Brutal Murder.

A PINT OF WHISKY ANOTHER

The Murders Occurred in Atlanta Within a Week of Each Other. Other Murders for Trifles.

On Saturday night, a week ago, one negro murdered another in Atlanta about a quart of beer.

Last Saturday night a negro murdered another about a pint of whisky.

In both cases the murders were said to be cold-blooded and without any justification.

The first murderer, the one who slew for a quart of beer, escaped. The second murderer, the one that killed for a pint of corn whisky, was caught, and is being held in the Tower. The coroner held an inquest yesterday morning over the negro who was murdered last Saturday, and the jury pronounced the killing murder in the first degree.

Saturday a week ago, on Elliott street, near the railroad, John Walton shot down another negro named Smith. They had bought a quart of beer together as the saloon was closing, and in the street they quarreled about it. A woman got mixed up in the row, and she took the beer. Smith struck the vessel from her hand, spilling the beer. Thereupon Walton drew a pistol and fired at Smith. The latter ran for his life, but the murderer pursued him, feeling wrought up about the 10 cents worth of beer, and he shot until Smith fell a corpse in the street.

Last Saturday night Dan Tolbert and George (better known as "Bud") Hogan had a row about a pint of corn whisky, worth about 15 cents. In the fight which followed, Tolbert got whipped, and he hurried home, procured a pistol and then went to where Hogan lived. In Hogan's home, in the presence of his father and mother, Tolbert had his revenge and murdered his antagonist.

With the police, it is well known that negroes quarrel and fight about the veriest trifles, but it is only recently that they have gone to murdering to avenge their fancied wrongs. Within the past six months there have been half a dozen such murders in Atlanta, and in every case the cause of the killing was a trifle.

BOTH LOADS WENT TO MARK.

Carolina Farmer Shoots a Man Who Assaulted His Wife.

Columbia, S. C., October 28.—(Special.)—It is reported from Allendale, Barnwell county, that Richard Sanders assaulted the wife of Moses Cohen. Cohen, on being informed of the outrage, got a double barrel gun and went in search of Sanders. He fired two shots, one load taking effect in Sanders's left side, the other in his right eye. Sanders was not dead at last report, but it was said he could not live.

Prayer for Missions in China.

Rev. Dr. Rice announced, in accordance with the evangelical appeal for united prayer in behalf of missionaries and mission work in China, that a prayer meeting would be held every night this week in the Central Presbyterian church.

GOVERNOR GOES TO VALDOSTA

Chief Executive and Party Left Last Night To Attend the State Fair.

Governor Allen D. Candler, accompanied by the members of his military staff, left Atlanta last evening for Valdosta to attend the opening of the state fair. The chief executive and his party will be the special guests of the people of Valdosta, and a splendid programme of entertainment has been arranged for today. The governor expects to return to the city tomorrow morning, and later in the week will go to Columbus to be on hand at the street fair, as the guest of the people of that city.

The general assembly will go to Valdosta on November 1st, but it is yet undecided whether both houses will adjourn for the occasion or allow leave of absence to such members as wish to attend the fair.

WAR ON AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

Lord Durham's Attack Agitating London Sporting Writers.

London, October 29.—The question of English vs. American methods in the racing world continues to agitate the sporting writers of the London press.

The Daily Telegraph again protests against the idea that the supporters of Lord Durham are animated by feelings of jealousy, and points to instances of warm welcome extended to American owners and jockeys.

"So far as the American trainers are concerned," it says, "there was never an unfriendly word used until one or two of the latest comers were suspected of 'doping' their horses. This is a punishable offense in the United States, and ought to be here also."

The Standard, which makes the stewards of the jockey club responsible for the recent trouble, declares that Lord Durham's attack was directed primarily against their "supineness and torpidity."

The Times, after remarking that "it would be difficult to overpraise the services Lord Durham has rendered to the cause of turf reform," says:

"There is no doubt that if he possesses evidence of the alleged misdeeds of American jockeys, the stewards will be pleased to give it consideration, but the tone of his letter of Wednesday does not indicate that he possesses such evidence, as he rather modifies what he said in his speech at the jockey club about New Market being the dumping ground for American jockeys.

"Lord Durham cities instances where Americans have been reprimanded for unscrupulous riding; but there is all the difference in the world between the wild riding of a jockey over-anxious to win a race and pulling to prevent winning, which was implied in Lord Durham's speech.

"It is unfair to single out American jockeys or even their followers as worse than English without cogent evidence to support such an allegation. American followers are not a whit more undesirable than English ruffians such as have always been the curse of race courses."

Says Fare Was Excessive.

Columbia, S. C., October 28.—(Special.)—To test the right of the Consolidated railroad of Charleston to double its fare on suburban lines after obtaining all franchises desired, W. T. Betterdon has entered suit for five cents, claiming it was excess fare collected from him between Charleston and Mount Pleasant.

Twentieth Century Medicine.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physics as the electric light of the tallow candle. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

THE LADY AND THE BURGLAR

Mrs. C. A. Haden Discovers a Prowling Thief.

ROGUE GOT THE SILVERWARE.

Residence of M. L. Bates, 701 Peachtree, Burglarized Sunday Morning—Valuable Silver Stolen.

A burglar was discovered in the residence of M. L. Bates, 701 Peachtree street, by Mrs. C. J. Haden, Sunday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, and although the lady succeeded in frightening him away, the thief carried off a lot of valuable silver ware.

Mr. and Mrs. Haden, the latter a daughter of Mr. Bates, were sleeping on the second floor. The door opening into the hall was not closed, as the night was close. Mrs. Haden awakened about 1:30 o'clock and she saw a shadow fall across the room, the hall light having been left burning. She called out to know who it was in the hall, and received no response. At the same time she heard some one tread upon a piece of paper. She called to her husband, and as he did not immediately awaken, she got up and lit the gas in the room. At this the burglar fled.

Mr. Haden was aroused, as were other members of the household, but the fleeing burglar had escaped.

The thief secured a lot of silver knives, forks and spoons and other silver ware, worth about $200. The silver was taken from the dining room.

The burglar forced an entrance into the house by opening a parlor window.

If Mrs. Haden had not awakened when she did and frightened the rogue away, he would doubtless have secured other booty, as he was not satisfied with the silver, and was looking for other valuables when he was discovered.

Call Officer Mayo went to the residence soon after the burglary, the family having telephoned for an officer. He made an inspection of the premises and reported the matter to the city detectives, who will work upon the case.

WITH GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Steamer Dolphin Has Reached Seattle from Skagway.

Seattle, Wash., October 28.—The steamer Dolphin arrived from Skagway today with 130 passengers and $200,000 in gold from the Klondike. The Klondikers came up the river on the Zealandia, leaving Dawson October 14th. The river was then full of floating ice for 100 miles and the weather was bitter cold. Two small steamers left two days later and are now wind bound on Lake Labarg. River navigation is over for the season.

PRESS WOMEN MAY FEDERATE.

Women's Press Clubs of Tennessee Favor Movement.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 28.—An attempt will be made at the meeting of the Women's Press Club of Tennessee, which will be held here tomorrow and Tuesday, to form a federation between the Woman's Press Club of Tennessee, the Woman's Press Club of Alabama, the Georgia Woman's Press Club and the Louisville Woman's Press Club. Representatives from all these clubs will confer here.

MANY CHANGES ON SOUTHERN

Asst. General Supt. Thompson's Office Is Abolished.

WELL KNOWN IN SOUTHEAST

Abolishment of Present Position Is Understood To Be Preliminary to His Promotion—Many Other Changes Are Made.

The office of Assistant General Superintendent J. S. B. Thompson, of the Southern Railway, has been abolished. It is understood in railway circles that this is but preliminary to appointing Mr. Thompson to a higher position in the service of the company. It is not definitely known just what his new position will be.

The announcement that his present position had been abolished was made public in a circular received in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. Thompson is one of the best-known railroad men in this territory. That he will remain in the service of the Southern seems assured; this means that hereafter his headquarters will not be in Atlanta. No other official of the Southern in the southeast held a higher position, and if Mr. Thompson is promoted he must necessarily go elsewhere. Not only in railway circles, but in the social world, Mr. Thompson was a prominent figure. Definite news relative to the good fortune that is believed to be impending will be awaited by his many friends with keenest interest.

In caring for the Southern's large interests in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi Mr. Thompson has met and made friends of hundreds of officials and prominent business men who will hear of his probable appointment with interest.

The Other Changes.

Third Vice President and General Manager Frank S. Gannon, of the Southern, has made a number of other changes in the operating force which will be read with great interest in railroad circles. The changes and new appointments, which will become effective November 1st, are as follows:

William H. Green is appointed assistant to general manager, with office at Washington, D. C., in charge of United States mail service, the surgical, insurance, fuel and dining car departments and real estate leases within and adjacent to right of way lines.

William H. Peddle is named as assistant general manager at Washington, D. C.; James H. Barrett, general superintendent of transportation, Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. Sands, general superintendent, eastern district, Salisbury, N. C.; John A. Dodson, general superintendent, western division, Chattanooga, Tenn.; David W. Lum, engineer of bridges and buildings, Washington, D. C.

The offices of general superintendent of maintenance, assistant general superintendent of maintenance, assistant general superintendent and superintendent of tracks, bridges and buildings are abolished.

Thomas Bernard is appointed engineer of maintenance of way, with office at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The lines between Atlanta and Brunswick and between McDonough and Columbus, Ga., become part of the Atlanta division, and the line between Morristown, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C., becomes part of the Knoxville division.

Randolph Southgate is appointed engineer of maintenance of way, with office at Salisbury, N. C.

A. Gordon Jones is appointed superintendent of the Charleston division, with office at Charleston, S. C.

The line between Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., becomes part of the Charlotte division, and the line between Mooresville and Winston-Salem, N. C., with the Norwood and Taylorsville branches becomes part of the Asheville division.

The third vice president and general manager will be assisted by an assistant general manager, a general superintendent of transportation, two general superintendents, a superintendent of motive power, an engineer of bridges and buildings and a superintendent of telegraph.

The duties of the assistant manager are described as follows:

The assistant general manager shall assist the third vice president and general manager, especially in all matters pertaining to maintenance of way and equipment and in the direction of new construction and improvements upon operated lines. He shall pass upon all requisitions for the purchase of supplies for the operating departments and shall also exercise general supervision over supplies and materials on hand in the several departments. He shall keep the third vice president and general manager informed as to the amounts of supplies used and on hand from time to time in all departments; and, to avoid the purchase of unnecessary amounts, he shall, with the approval of the third vice president and general manager, order such transfers of materials from point to point as may be for the best interests of the service.

The system will be oprated in two districts, each of which will be in charge of a general superintendent.

Eastern district, with headquarters at Salisbury, N. C., will consist of the Washington, Danville, Charlotte, Richmond, Norfolk, Asheville, Savannah and Charleston divisions.

Western district, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn., will consist of the Knoxville, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile and Louisville divisions.

The operating divisions will be as follows:

Washington division, headquarters, Charlottesville, Va.—Washington, D. C., to Monroe, Va.; Bluemont, Warrenton and Harrisonburg branches, and Monroe yard.

Danville division, headquarters, Greensboro, N. C.—Monroe, Va., to Spencer, N. C.; Greensboro to Goldsboro; Mt. Airy to Sanford; Rocky Mount, Chapel Hill, Wilkesboro, Asheboro, Ramseur and Madison branches, and Danville yard.

Charlotte division, headquarters, Charlotte, N. C.—Spencer, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga.; Elberton, Athens and Roswell branches and Spencer yard.

Richmond division, headquarters, Richmond, Va.—Neapolis to West Point, Va.; Keysville and Henderson branches.

Norfolk division, headquarters, Norfolk, Va.—West Norfolk to Danville, Va.; Pinners Point to Selma, N. C.; Claremont, Hitchcock, Buffalo, Portsmouth and Copper Mines branches.

Asheville division, headquarters Asheville, N. C.—Salisbury to Asheville, N. C.; Biltmore to Spartanburg Junction; Mooresville to Winston-Salem; Norwood, Taylorsville and Murphy branches and Asheville yard.

Savannah division, headquarters, Columbia, S. C.—Charlotte, N. C., to Savannah, Ga.; Columbia to Spartanburg; Alston to Greenville; Cayce to Augusta, Batesburg to Perry; Abbeville, Anderson, Aiken and Lockhart branches and Columbia and Augusta yards.

Charleston division, headquarters Charleston, S. C.—Charleston to Columbia, S. C.; Branchville to Augusta; Augusta to Tennille; Camden and Sumter branches.

Knoxville division, headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.—Asheville, N. C., to Morristown, Tenn.; Bristol to Chattanooga; Knoxville to Jellico; Embreeville, Rogersville, Middlesborough and Harriman branches.

Memphis division, headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.—Chattanooga to Memphis, Tenn.; Florence and Somerville branches.

Atlanta division, headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.—Brunswick, Ga., to Ooltewah Junction, Tenn.; Atlanta to Fort Valley; McDonough to Columbus; Attalla, Cleveland and Hawkinsville branches, Atlanta belt and Atlanta yards.

Birmingham division, headquarters Birmingham, Ala.—Austell, Ga., to Greenville, Miss.; Bessemer, Webb and Percy branches and Coalburg loop.

Mobile division, headquarters Selma, Ala.—Atlanta junction (Rome, Ga.,) to Mobile; Marion Junction to Meridian; Wilton to Birmingham; Akron and Bloxton branches.

Business Suits.

The suit you live in most of the time. We have them in single or double breasted—cut in the most approved shape, with all the fine points of this season's style. Materials in black, blue and oxford gray and an assortment of fancy plaids and stripes that makes the selection varied enough to meet all tastes.

$8.00 to $25.00.

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44 Whitehall St.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

MINERS RESUME WORK TODAY.

Nearly All the Big Operators Have Granted an Advance.

Hazleton, Pa., October 28.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, operating collieries in this district, has not yet complied with the demands of the anthracite miners. It is said that the company will grant the concessions by November 1st, when work will be resumed. There will be no resumption of work at the Milnesville colliery, which is operated by the A. S. Van Wyckle estate. Owing to an agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad, the officials say they cannot afford to grant an increase of 10 per cent, and if the men return to work they will have to be contented with the old rate of wages. The Van Wyckle company has granted the increase at its other collieries at Coleraine and Beaver Meadow.

It is said that Calvin Pardee, owner of the Lattimer mines, will not take back those men who struck before the mines were closed down by 800 marchers some weeks ago.

The firemen and brakemen on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroad have submitted a number of demands to the railroad officials. The former demand that thirty hours constitute three shifts, and that they be paid $7 for the same instead of $5.10, which they receive at present. The brakemen demand an increase of 10 per cent in their wages. The engineers have no grievances. This railroad is owned by Coxe Brothers & Company, which operates six collieries in this region, and was built for the purpose of hauling coal from its mines to the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

President Mitchell and the executive board of the United Mine Workers, visited Pittston this afternoon. They were received by a large crowd, and there was the greatest enthusiasm. Speeches were made by President Mitchell, Alfred Dilcher and others. Mr. Mitchell told all the miners to go to work tomorrow. He also congratulated them on their good behavior during the strike.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER.

Believed Miss Seghmeyer's Death Was Due to Foul Play.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 28.—The mystery connected with the finding of the body of Miss Emma Seghmeyer floating in the Ohio river opposite Glenfield yesterday, deepens as investigation proceeds. Miss Seghmeyer, who was twenty-eight years of age, of good family, left the home of her mother at Glenfield on October 19th to visit an aunt at Sewickley. The mother supposing her daughter was with the aunt, suspected nothing wrong until the body was found. She says there was no known cause why her daughter should commit suicide. She was a faithful member of the church, engaged to be married and apparently very happy. Foul play in the case is indicated by the fact that the body of the young woman was found in the water on the opposite side of the river from her home, while the stage of the water since her disappearance has been so low that it would be almost impossible for the current to carry the body across the stream. In addition to this the face and head of the victim was badly battered. The coroner is making a searching investigation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's.

EXPLOSION WRECKS A CHURCH.

Escaping Acetylene Gas Was Touched Off by Lantern.

Chicago, October 28.—An explosion of acetylene gas, which was to be used for a stereopticon entertainment, wrecked the interior of the First Presbyterian church at Austin, a suburb of this city, tonight. The operator, recently returned from mission work in India, lost his right hand and sustained other injuries. One of the tanks sprung a leak and the escaping gas was exploded by the light of the lantern.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Mrs. John Coates and children, after a visit to her father, Mr. Charles Estes, has returned to her home in Macon.

Miss Anita Phinizy is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., of Atlanta.

Miss Mary Biggar has returned home after a visit to Ashville.

Miss Sarah Harper entertained the Hill Euchre Club Monday afternoon. Five-handed euchre was played. A large number were present, and after the game prizes were distributed and a delicious luncheon served.

Mrs. John C. Simonds and children, of Charleston, are on a visit to Mrs. Thomas P. Branch, on Green street.

Miss Leila Reynolds and Miss Lina Ferriss have returned from Georgetown, where they spent a few days with Mrs. Will Twiggs.

Mrs. Percy Chester, of Chicago, is expected soon to visit her mother, Mrs. J. H. Pedigo, with whom she will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sessums Cleveland, Miss Lois and Miss Nora Cleveland, who have been living in August for the last year, have returned to Houston for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dorr gave a very elaborate and beautiful dinner Sunday night complimentary to Miss Katherine Marie Dorr and Mr. Henry M. Sours, whose marriage occurred Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mattie Wright is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. Leonard Phinizy is visiting in Athens, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schley will spend the winter in Columbus, Miss.

Mrs. Maggie Dugas, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Phinizy, Miss Celeste Allen and Mrs. Sterns, were the guests of Mr. Lucius L. McClesky at the horse show.

Mrs. George Cunningham is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Louis Gholston, of Atlanta. Mrs. Cunningham is greatly admired in Atlanta, where she has made a host of friends. She occupied a seat with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. English in their box at the horse-show.

Miss Louise Wright and Mr. Andrew McKnight were married in Milledgeville Wednesday afternoon. They came immediately to Augusta after the ceremony.

Mrs. John J. Evans and children have returned home after a pleasant visit in Florida.

Mr. Andrew Graham is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Friday at noon Mrs. Loulie Keene Harrison and Mr. Frank Lowe were married at St. Paul's church. There were no cards issued, but the church was filled to overflowing with friends of the bride and groom. A very beautiful feature of the wedding was the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, which was exquisitely rendered by the well trained choristers. This was a special compliment to Mr. Lowe, who has sung with the choristers for many years, and whose sweet baritone voice has been heard in many a ceremony in old St. Paul.

Mrs. Kate H. Fisher entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Mr. John Temple Graves. The affair was elaborate, and greatly enjoyed by all present. Mrs. Fisher's guests were Mrs. E. H. Callaway, Mrs. W. G. Thornton, Miss Houston and Miss Madge Houston, Miss Katherine Boggs, Judge Callaway, Mr. W. H. Houston and Mr. Hugh Middleton.

Miss Clara Dunbar, of Beech Island, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. T. K. Scott has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Long have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Adeline Brady, to Mr. Isaac Harris Cohen, the wedding to take place on November 7th at the home of the bride, 1107 Greene street.

Miss Mattie Wright, of Augusta, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Arnall, of Atlanta.

Mrs. Henry C. Doughty, of Waycross, is spending a few days in the city.

Miss Maggie Walsh has gone to Atlanta on a visit.

Rev. and Mrs. Byron Holley, of New Orleans, are the guests of the Misses Campbell, on Walton way.

Mrs. O. F. Evans returned Friday from Atlanta, where she has been for several months with her daughter, Mrs. Haroldson Bleckley.

Mrs. W. Edward Platt has returned from a visit to New York.

Miss Irene Toole has returned after a pleasant visit to friends in Aiken.

Mrs. Ficklin, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mr. W. J. Craig.

Miss Bethel Johnson, of Aiken, is visiting the Misses Toole, on Bay street.

Miss Annie Barnes is visiting Miss Lula Lewis, of Warrenton.

Miss Nellie Schivers, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Edward Erbelding and little daughter have returned after an extended visit to Greenville, S. C.

Miss Mary Stedman Clark has gone to Atlanta to be the gust of Mrs. Walker Inman.

Mrs. M. A. Berry has returned from Abbeville, S. C., where she has been spending the summer.

Miss Carrie B. Platt and Mr. Leopold Gustave Bates will be married November 14th at 7 o'clock in the morning at the home of the bride.

Miss Lizzie Reagan, who has been visiting Miss Emma Plunket, has returned home.

Mrs. William Wiggins, from Stellaville, is the guest of the Misses Pitcher.

Mrs. Midland Timberlake and Miss Lula Walton left last week for New York to spend the winter with Miss Josephine Walton.

Miss Bessie Wilkins has returned from a visit to Greensboro, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Bartez are expected home Saturday from an extended trip north.

Mrs. W. E. Platt has returned from Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Annie Button is visiting Mrs. William Burton on Telfair street.

Mrs. B. S. Dunbar has returned home after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Campbell, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Baxley returned last week from a visit to New York.

Miss Charlotte Reynolds, of Waynesboro, is the guest of the Misses Burdell on Telfair street.

Mrs. Robert Fleming has returned from North Carolina mountains.

Mrs. Edward Kalbfleisch has left for Atlanta to make a visit.

Mrs. Burt O. Miller has returned home after visiting Savannah, Sandersville and other points.

AMERICUS, GA.

Miss Anna Harrold, after a delightful stay of three or four months in Ashville, N. C., and more recently as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Stephen S. Shipps, in Macon, has returned to her home in Americus, much to the gratification of her numerous friends here.

Mrs. Eugene E. Elmore has returned home, after a visit of several days to her parents, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Evans, in Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Lillian Jordan, an atractive and popular young lady of Talbotton, Ga., is spending some time with friends in Americus.

After a visit of some length at the home of Captain Furlow, in Atlanta, his sister, Mrs. Merrel Callaway, has returned here.

Miss Allie May Kleckley, one of Americus' prettiest debutantes, is spending some time in Oglethorpe, the guest of the Misses Kleckley there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fort have gone back to Washington, D. C., after a visit of two weeks to relatives in Americus, their former home.

Mrs. Elizabeth V. Huntington, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta for several days, has returned to her home in Americus.

Miss Mannie Bridge, a charming visitor here for some time, returned to her home in Oglethorpe a few days since.

Mrs. Crawford Wheatley, who spent the past summer at Clifton Falls, N. Y., and in Jersey City as the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. C. Smith, returned to her home in Americus the past week.

Miss Waterhouse, a pretty and popular young lady of Macon, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Stallings for a week at her home on Jackson street.

Mrs. Charles A. Fricker has returned to her home here, after a very charming visit of ten days to friends in Atlanta.

Miss Minnie Johnson, a beautiful and fascinating young lady of Andersonville, was among the fair visitors of the week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Drane, after a visit of ten days to relatives in Americus, returned this week to their home in Washington, D. C.

Miss Mattie Addison is spending several days with friends in this city, her former home, coming here from Shellman, Ga., Tuesday.

Mrs. M. J. Wilkes, of Thomaston, is spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. John M. Wilkes, at her beautiful home on Taylor street.

Miss Starlight Respass, a beautiful and popular visitor here this week, the guest of Mrs. P. L. Holt, has returned to Thomaston, her home.

Mrs. George W. Glover has returned home from Atlanta, where she has been the guest of relatives for several days past.

Miss Mervin Callaway, after a very extended visit in Atlanta and McDonough, will be welcomed home by her friends next week, as few young ladies here are more generally esteemed and admired.

Miss Annie Dickinson has returned to Savannah, after a very pleasant visit of some length to friends in Americus and Montgomery.

Miss Cornelia McCormick, a pretty debutante of Columbus, visited relatives in Americus, her former home, the past week, while en route to Bronwood to spend several days with friends.

Miss Alva Ellis, of Georgetown, Ga., is spending some time here with Mrs. G. V. Ellis at her home on Hancock avenue.

Mrs. King Stillman has returned to Atlanta, after a pleasant visit of some length at her former home near Americus.

Mrs. H. J. Fite, after a pleasant sojourn of two weeks in New York city, returned to her home here on Wednesday last.

Miss Mamie Hickey, a very pretty young lady of Lumpkin, Ga., was the guest of Misses Alice and Mamie Clarke here this week.

Mrs. W. B. Guerry, of Americus, is spending several days in Macon this week as the guest of Mrs. Dupont Guerry.

Miss Mamie Myers, of Marshallville, is among the fair visitors of the week in Americus, the guest of Mrs. J. Epps Brown.

Miss Hattie Daniel, of Friendship, is spending some time in Americus, where she is much admired and very popular.

ALBANY, GA.

The Albany German Club opened the season at the Halcyon pavilion Friday evening with a delightful german, a compliment to visiting young ladies. It was an enjoyable affair, and the forerunner of many similar events that will occur during the winter season.

A party made up of a half-dozen couples, all members of the younger social set, will enjoy a fox chase in the lower part of Dougherty county Monday morning. They will leave Albany long before the break of day, and with a pack of the most famous fox hounds in southwest Georgia, are confident that their hunt will not be in vain. The young people will be the guests of Mr. Richard Hobbs, Jr.

Miss Mary Mumford, of Cartersville, and Miss Cora Zoller, of Indiana, are the guests of Miss Annie T. Hobbs.

Mrs. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, spent several days in Albany during the past week, the guest of Mrs. W. H. Gilbert.

Mrs. N. L. Ragan is visiting in Atlanta.

Miss Chloemily Gilbert is the guest of relatives in Americus this week.

Mrs. H. T. McIntosh has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives and friends in Augusta.

Mrs. S. T. Philpot and Miss Annis Fields spent several days of the past week in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Herrick have returned from Chautauqua, N. Y., where they spent the summer, and are again domiciled at their delightful winter home in west Dougherty.

Captain Richard Hobbs complimented a large party of friends at a barbecue and fish fry on the Collier plantation, several miles west of Albany, on Thursday. The affair was complimentary to Miss Mumford, of Cartersville, and Miss Zoller, of Indiana, who are the guests of Captain Hobbs's daughter, Miss Annie Hobbs.

BAINBRIDGE, GA.

The prettiest of the autumn weddings was that of Miss Edith Baxter Russell and Mr. Donald Douglas Boozer at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. The church was artistically decorated with graceful bamboo vines and a profusion of magnificent palms sent to the bride from south Florida.

Mrs. A. E. Passmore, of Valdosta, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Palmer.

Mrs. Margaret Peabody, of Adel, is a guest of Mrs. George Griffiths this week.

Miss Lois Russell, of Macon, spent several days in the city last week visiting Miss Madge Morgan.

Mrs. Milton has returned to the city, after a visit of several weeks to her old home in Eufaula, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Donalson and Mrs. Pohlman left last Tuesday for a visit of several weeks in Atlanta.

Mrs. Edwin Perry has returned home, after a visit to Grantville.

BARTOW, GA.

At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. B. T. Culver, on the 24th of October, at half-past 11 o'clock, were married Mr. R. E. Riser and Miss Myrtle Pugesly, Rev. J. M. Outler officiating.

COLUMBUS, GA.

Mrs. W. D. Chipley and Miss Clara Chipley, of Pensacola, Fla., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chipley this week. Mrs. and Miss Chipley are en route home from Richmond, Va. Miss Chipley has spent the summer in Canada, and joined Mrs. Chipley in Richmond a few days ago.

Mrs. C. T. Drennin, of Hot Springs, Ark., who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tillman, was called suddenly to Apalachicola by the death of her brother in law, Willoughby Marks.

Miss Estelle Chisholm, of Andersonville, S. C., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. May-Bell Frazer.

Miss Grace Sibley, of Augusta, will be the guest of Miss Molly Cook during the fair. Miss Sibley's mother will be remembered by Columbus people as Miss Jane Thomas, of Rose Hill.

Mrs. A. V. Head, of La Grange, is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Garrett.

Miss Agnes Goss, of Athens, is visiting Miss May Illgis this week.

Mrs. Dr. Lusk and Miss Ida Moore Thomason, of Guntersville, Ala., are the guests of Mrs. A. J. Renfroe.

Miss Virginia H. Lawthen is visiting Mrs. Loretta Chappell on Rose Hill.

Mrs. W. A. Wimbish spent several days last week in Atlanta.

Miss Louise Harris, of Atlanta, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Beach and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wimbish. Miss Harris has visited here before, and is quite a social favorite.

Mrs. Laurence Jones, of Louisville, Ky., spent last week in this city with her mother, Mrs. John Peabody, on lower Broad street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Monroe, of Washington City, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. W. M. Wright.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Luke's Epworth League was held at the home of Mrs. O. S. Jordan Monday evening.

Mrs. N. N. Curtis and Miss May Wells, who have spent the summer at Deer Island, off the coast of Maine, returned home Wednesday. They have spent the last few weeks in New York city.

Dr. and Mrs. John I. Darby have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Dudley, of Americus.

Columbus friends have received invitations to the wedding of Mr. John M. Garrah and Miss Beatrice Gillis, November 7th, at Lumpkin, Ga., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Gillis, on Church street.

Miss Mary Illges has as her guest Miss Sarah Cobb, of Athens.

The Misses Bullard have come home from Lucy Cobb for a holiday during the fair, and have brought several friends to spend the week with them. Miss Lujette Lanier, of West Point; Miss Carrie Lou Meldrim, Savannah; Miss Susie Atwater, Thomaston; Miss L. A. Thelon and Mrs. Angier, Atlanta; Miss Marie Spain, Quitman; Mr. Hudson Bullard, Athens, and Mr. Pate Stetson, Macon, will also be guests at Dr. Bullard's during the week.

Miss Love and Miss Nelson, two charming young women of Selma, Ala., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith on Third avenue.

Miss Leila Williams, of LaGrange, is the guest of Mrs. Prince, of this city.

Miss Hackney, of La Grange, is visiting Miss Ebberhart in Wynnton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fort have removed from Fort Davis, Ala., to this city, where they will reside in future.

Mrs. W. C. Woodall and child have returned from a pleasant visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Means Brannon, of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city the guest of her mother, Mrs. Henry Bussey.

Miss Maria Crew Cundell, of Atlanta, a niece of Rev. Clarence Word, will be his guest during the state fair. She will be at Mrs. B. R, Fontaines.

Mrs. Wm. R. Blanchard is spending sometime in New York.

Invitations have just been issued by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Johnson to the marriage of their daughter, Atlanta Gertrude, to Mr. Frederick E. Ladd. The ceremony to take place at the home of the bride's parents, No. 307 Tenth street, Wednesday evening, November 7th, at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. and Miss Hardy, of West Point, and Miss Louise Harris, of Atlanta, are the guests of Mrs. W. A. Wimbish on Upper Broad.

Miss Minna Strother's reception Tuesday was the first turn of the social wheel for the winter season. After the fair a round of weddings will keep society in a pleasant whirl. Miss Strother's reception was unusually pleasant—the invitations were very general—including a great many visitors who are in the city just now.

Miss May Hodgen, a belle of Athens, is the guest of Miss Vera Hatcher during the fair.

"Puss in Boots," by Madison H. Lee, was given to a good house here Friday evening, followed by a matinee Saturday. It was for benefit of the Free Kindergarten, and quite a gratifying sum was realized.

Miss Alice Battle, of Lumpkin, is in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. J. Mott.

Miss Marie Baul, of Lumpkin, is visiting Mrs. C. E. Estes.

Miss Mamie Hickey, of Lumpkin, is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Wardlaw on Second.

Miss Maude Giles, of Macon, is visiting friends in the city.

Last week Miss Camp was the guest of Miss Watkins, of Opelika, during the autumn jubilee. She returned Saturday, bringing Miss Watkins to spend street fair week in Columbus.

Mr. James A. Lewis went to Atlanta Saturday, called there by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Shields.

Miss Wilson, of Union Springs, will spend the week with her sister, Mrs. S. B. Crossman.

Miss May Hodgson, a charming beauty and belle of Athens, Ga., is the guest of Miss Vera Hatcher at the Rankin House.

The many Columbus friends were much surprised to hear of the marriage of Mr. James B. Huff, of this city, to Miss Ethel Hudson, of Hamilton, which occurred Thursday morning in the presence of a few invited guests. They left immediately after the ceremony for Columbus, and were met at the Union depot by a number of friends. They left at 10 o'clock for Pelham, Ga., where Mr. Huff holds a position as stenographer for the Hann Trading Co. Mr. Huff is the son of Mr. Thomas D. Huff. The bride is a young girl well known and admired in this city.

CEDARTOWN, GA.

Miss Nanny Lou Pitts is visiting in Griffin. She will remain in Griffin for several weeks, and then go to Atlanta for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle, formerly of Atlanta, have moved to Cedartown.

On Wednesday last, Dr. Alvan Thompson, a prominent young physician of this city, was married to Miss Mathias, of Cave Spring. A large crowd of Cedartown friends went over to attend the wedding, and the entire party returned by private conveyance through the country. The bride is one of North Georgia's most charming young women. The couple will reside here.

The young ladies of Cedartown have organized a club, to be known as the Thursday Afternoon club. Its purpose is literary and social. Their meetings are held once a week, when programmes of a literary or musical nature are rendered. Mrs. C. Vann Wood was elected president.

The most delightful social event of the season was a reception given by Miss Rena May Ledbetter last Friday evening.

CARROLLTON, GA.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Silas P. Coalson, of this city, to Miss Olivia M. Scruggs at the Baptist church at Raccoon, Ga., on Tuesday night, November 6th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

On last Monday Mrs. Annie K. Fain, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary, left for Fort Worth, Tex., and other points in the west on an extensive tour and visit in that section.

Miss Mary Gaston entertained a number of her classmates and friends on last Friday afternoon at a candy party.

Misses Lula Kingsberry, Pauline Harris and Mayme Cheney, of this city, went up to Atlanta the latter part of last week for a fortnight's stay with friends and relatives, and incidentally to take in the horse show, the fair and the theaters.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

Miss Mary Mumford, with Miss Cora Zaller, of Indiana, has been spending a week with Miss Annie Hobbs, at Albany, Ga.

Miss Marion Smith and Miss Octavia Aubrey spent several days in Atlanta the past week.

Mrs. Roy Satterfield and Miss Mattie Gilreath have returned from a visit to relatives in Atlanta.

Miss Annie Milner is at home after a visit to Miss Pauline Collins, in Atlanta.

Misses Marylee Wikle and Ella Neel, of this city, will attend the meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs in Griffin this week and will take a part in the musical features of the programme.

Mrs. J. A. Mansfield, of Concord, Tenn., who has been visiting Major A. M. Foute and family, has gone to Atlanta to visit other relatives.

Miss Susie Freeman is visiting Atlanta as the guest of Miss Ruth Cunningham.

Miss Sallie May Akin visited Atlanta a few days ago.

DALTON, GA.

A jolly 'possum hunt was enjoyed by a party of young people Tuesday night. Mrs. R. J. McCamy chaperoned the crowd, and it was a merry and profitable hunt and find. Half a dozen or more fat 'possums were captured and a most delightful supper was given at the home of Colonel R. J. McCamy Thursday evening.

Dr. Yowell delightfully entertained a party at the Hotel Dalton a few evenings since, in honor of Miss Yowell, of Chattanooga. The guests were Misses Bessie Carter and Carrie Kirby, Mrs. H. M. Owsley, of Atlanta, and Mr. Charles Carter.

Mrs. Larry McLauren and Miss Mary McLauren, of Jacksonville, Fla., who have been the guests of Mrs. W. H. Dodge, have returned to their home.

Mrs. W. E. Oslin and little son, Merrill, are visiting in West Point

Mr. J. A. Carter and Miss Bessie Carter, and Rev. W. T. Swain, will leave Monday for Jackson, Tenn, to attend synod.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. McKany visited in Atlanta Wednesday.

Robert Loveman, with his mother and sister, Mrs. D. R. Loveman and Miss Annie, left Thursday for New York, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. T. E. Jones and little son, Charles Gordon, have been the guests of Tom Jones, Jr., in Atlanta recently.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Boisclair, who have been spending some time with the family of Mr. Fred Cappes, have returned to their home in Florida.



MISS LUTIE ZELLNER. MR. SWIFT ABERCROMBIE.

Strouds, Ga., October 28.—(Special.)—Miss Lutie Zellner was married to Mr. Swift Abercrombie by Rev. W. C. Cleveland, of Culloden, last Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m., in the presence of relatives and friends at the home of the bride's father, T. J. Zellner, in Strouds. The attendants were Mr. Monroe Zellner and Miss Allie Abercrombie, of Strouds; Mr. Hubert Worsham, of Strouds, and Miss Minnie Martin, of Denmark. After the ceremony refreshments were served and Thursday a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie and friends by the groom's father, Mr. Z. T. Abercrombie.

DUBLIN, GA.

Mrs. J. R. Rawls, of Stephensville, visited relatives in the city last week.

Miss Anna May McNeill after a pleasant visit to Dublin, has returned to her home in McRae.

Mrs. W. S. Phillips has returned from her summer visit to Loffen, Tenn.

Mrs. M. R. Freeman, of Winkinson, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. M. R. Stanley visited at Danville last week.

Last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. J. W. Walker Miss Beulah Hemmingway and Mr. Wylly Locke were united in marriage.

At the Methodist parsonage last Wednesday evening Mrs. Annie Pullen and Mr. O. H. Pafford were united in marriage.

Last Wednesday evening at nine o'clock at the residence of Mr. H. F. Edwards, Miss Dorris Crawford and Mr. Octie White were married. The couple left immediately for Columbus, their future home.

EATONTON, GA.

Miss Louise Edmondson will visit Atlanta in a few days, where she will be the guest of Miss Lucy Branham, of Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marion Gobert have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Fannie, to Mr. Frederick Raoul Pelot, on Wednesday afternoon, November 7th, at 3 o'clock, at their home in Milledgeville. Reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Pelot, in Eatonton, Wednesday evening.

Misses Lida and Stella Reid returned Friday from Atlanta, where they spent a week with friends.

Miss Marie Dennis, one of Eatonton's most attractive and lovely young ladies, is the guest of friends in Atlanta this week.

Mrs. Maggie M. Lambdin is the guest of her brother, Thomas Martin, of Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hunt entertained ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, and the distinguished party who accompanied him on his tour through the state.

Miss Ada Jones, of Tennessee, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Susan Jones.

Mrs. Crawford Jackson visited Mrs. S. D. Wooten in Milledgeville last week.

Mrs. W. S. Smith is visiting Mrs. R. H Rice, in Macon.

Mr. Philip Crossly, of Greene county, and Miss Julia Davis, of this county, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. A. A. Marshall officiating.

ELBERTON, GA.

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Brewer have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marion May, to Mr. Algernon Sidney Simmons, of Augusta, the event to occur at their home on Railroad avenue, November 8th. The social prominence of the parties will make the occasion one of unusual interest.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

Mrs. Emmett Houser and youngest son, Roderick Ross, left Friday for South Carolina, where they will remain for two weeks, the guests of Mrs. W. C. Culler.

Mrs. J. D. Marshall and two daughters, Misses Edith and Ethel, returned this week from an extended visit to relatives in South Carolina.

Mrs. L. P. Gray spent several days last week in Macon, the guest of Mrs. John P. Ross.

Mrs. Fred M. Houser, of Perry, is in the city, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Russell P. Hollingshead.

Misses Mary and Susie Giles, two charming young ladies of Perry, have been the guest of Miss Ella Houser this week.

After a pleasant stay of several weeks with friends at Raymond, S. C., Miss Blanche Houser has returned home.

Miss Arrabella Tison, of Brunswick, is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harris M. Branham.

Mrs. W. C. Black and children, of Newnan, have returned home after a visit of several weeks to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Slappey.

Mrs. H. C. Brewton, of Helena, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Nina Hartley.

Miss Annie Claude Greene, who has been visiting Mrs. J. C. Easterlin, of Montezuma, has returned home.

Mrs. Patton, of Ellaville, is in the city, the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Hobbs.

Miss Claudia Culpepper has returned home after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. C. C. Richardson, at Byron.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

The first meeting of the season was held by the members of the Ladies' Euchre Club, Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Luke Matthews. The evening was spent in euchre games and the prizes were won by Mrs. Archie Rison and Miss Olive Nuchos. The club will hold a weekly meeting during the winter.

The Altar Guild of the Episcopal church will give a Japanese tea next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Clayton have gone to Lewisburg, Tenn., to reside.

Misses Mary and Dagma Cayce have returned from Hopkinsville, Ky.

Miss Elise Watkins has returned to Elora, Tenn.

Mrs. L. C. Pinchon has returned from Nashville.

Mrs. L. Wells, of Bay City, Mich., is visiting Mrs. E. C. Wells.

Mrs. W. O. Jamar, of Green Grove, has been visiting Mrs. George Darwin during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pratt have returned from St. Louis.

Mrs. G. T. McLaughlin is visiting in Lynnville, Tenn.

Mrs. Martin Teasdel, of Columbus, Miss., is visiting Mrs. Willis Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickard Elliott, of Mobile, are in Huntsville.

Misses Burdie Crute and May Watkins are at home after a visit to Nashville friends.

Miss Donie Jones has returned from Chattanooga.

Miss Agnes Floyd has returned from Nashville.

Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Hundley are in New York.

Hon. Syd. Bowie, of Anniston, democratic nominee for congress, was in Huntsville Wednesday.

Mrs. Madge Lane and Miss Charlie Lane are visiting in Cincinnatti.

Mrs. A. A. Poindexter, of Montgomery, is visiting friends in this city.

Alderman J. R. Boyd is visiting friends in Birmingham.

Mrs. M. A. Jordan has returned to her home at Ryland.

Miss Margaret McAlister has gone to Greenville, Tex., to visit relatives. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Sam Hindman.

MARIETTA, GA.

Mr. and Mrs. George Newell entertained fifty guests at cards on Thursday evening last. The evening was pleasantly spent at this hospitable home. Miss Jennie Glover and Mrs. Ed Jervey carried off the prizes.

Miss William Matthews, of Dahlonega, visited her mother here recently.

Mrs. J. E. Singley has returned to her home in Atlanta.

Miss Hattie Camp visited Miss Aurelia Roach in Atlanta last week.

Miss Emily DuBose, of Atlanta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Greer, on Atlanta street.

Mr. and Mrs. Troup Butler, of Washington, Ga., is visiting the family of General Phillips.

Little Louise Lumpkin entertained her young friends most delightfully at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Sam Cheyney, of Piedmont, Ala., visited his brother here last week.

Miss Dougal, of Atlanta, visited friends here last week.

Miss Atkins, of Luella, Ga., visited Mrs. Leon Farr last week.

Mrs. P. R. Cortelyou has returned from an extended visit to New York.

The serious illness of Mrs. D. F. McClatchey has been a source of anxiety to her many friends for several days past.

Mrs. Porter and daughters, who have spent the summer in Georgia, will return this week to their home in Houston, Tex.

Miss Annie Divine has returned to her home in Riverside, Cal.

Miss Minnie Bruce is the guest of friends in Dublin.

Miss Margaret McWhorter visited friends in Atlanta last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Simpson, of Tallahassee, Fla., visited friends here last week.

MONROE ,GA.

The Irving Club held its semi-monthly meeting Tuesday. Mrs. F. F. Nowell was hostess on this occasion, and entertained royally.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Mobley, Miss Callie Nowell, Messrs. C. M. Walker, A. B. Mobley, C. A. Dantzler and B. A. Cox attended the Echols-Cook wedding at Social Circle Tuesday.

Miss Callie Nowell entertained a number of friends Thursday afternoon. Miss Gertha Ponder, of Madison, being the guest of honor. It was a beautiful occasion, the hostess being most happy in her hospitality.

Miss Norma Strickland, of Athens, spent last week with Miss Curtice Hammond. Miss Strickland made many friends on a former visit to Monroe, and her presence in the city is the source of much pleasure to them. Miss Strickland is now with Miss Pauline Nowell on North Broad street.

An important meeting of the Floral Club was held Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. H. Nunnally. It was the last meeting before the flower show, which will be given at the opera house November 8th. Every effort is being made to make this occasion a success. An informal concert, consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music will be given to entertain the guests.

Mrs. A. J. Boss was the hostess at the Young Matrons' Club Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Harry C. Gunnels and two beautiful daughters, Edith and Louise, of Montgomery, Ala., are the guests of Mrs. F. F. Nowell.

Miss Gertha Ponder, of Madison, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Avery.

Mrs. W. A. Sheats and Miss Annie Michael visited Atlanta last week.

OPELIKA, ALA.

Miss Mary D. Woodward and Mrs. A. J. Smith, of Atlanta, are the guests of Mrs. R. W. Gorman.

Miss Fannie Lou Hackney, of Newnan, is visiting Mrs. J. P. Roberts.

Misses Luvenia Fuller and Annie May Burton, of Lafayette, are visiting Mrs. L. S. Dowdell.

Misses Annie and Lyde Smith and Hon. C. W. Thompson, of Tuskegee, attended the carnival this week.

Miss Annie Laurie Dillard, of Auburn, has returned home.

Miss Olive Dent, of Newnan, is the guest of Miss Mabel Ponder.

Misses Marie and Annie Bridges are visiting Mrs. J. W. Williams.

OXFORD, GA.

Misses Moore, of Eatonton, and Frederick, of Marshallville, will be the guests of Miss Nannie Rose Thomas next week.

The marriage of Mr. Comer Woodward to Miss Woodruff, which occurred at the home of the bride in McDonough Thursday, was attended by quite a number from Oxford.

Miss Eva Hatcher, of Augusta, was the guest of Miss Thomas the first of the week.

Next week Mrs. Selman will have as her guests Miss Nell Nowell, of Monroe, and Miss Lucile Broadnax, of Athens.

On Friday evening Miss Claire Dowman gave a reception in honor of Professor and Mrs. Marvin Williams. Miss Dowman is an exceedingly handsome and charming young woman and as a hostess she is unexcelled. Those present were Professor and Mrs. Marvin Williams, Professor and Mrs. Andrew Sledd, Miss Louise Bonnell, Miss May Bell Bonnell, Miss Nannie Rose Thomas, Miss Helen Means, Miss Mae Simmons, Miss Lollie Haygood, Miss Lucy Boyd, Dr. Charles W. Pepler, Professor Grantland Murray, Professor Edgar H. Johnson, Messrs. Arthur Fort, Henry S. Johnson, Jr., Warren Roberts and Charles E. Dowman, Jr.

Epsilon chapter of the Kappa Alpha fraternity gave quite a swell reception Saturday evening in honor of Professor E. Aldine Pound, of Waycross, who is in the city for the purpose of making an address before Few Literary Society Monday.

Mrs. A. E. Hudson is in Macon visiting her daughter, Miss Nannette Hudson, who is a member of the senior class at Wesleyan.

QUITMAN, GA.

Mis May Mabbett, who has been for some months in North Georgia, is expected home this week.

Mrs. J. A. LeConte and son are expected home from a visit of several weeks in Rome and other North Georgia points.

Miss Hazel Mabbett is expected home shortly from Macon, where she is attending Wesleyan Female college.

Mrs. E. B. Whidden and daughters have returned from a trip to various points, and are at home with Mr. Whidden at the Marie.

Miss Hendry, of Florida, has accepted a position with Mr. A. W. Green here.

ROME, GA.

The past week's festivities in the line of social events were ushered in by a most delightful function in the Armstrong dining hall Monday evening. The entertainment was a cotillion given by the Conaseve Cotillion Club and was the inaugural of the many happily anticipated events of this club this winter. Miss Mattye Wilson, of Chattanooga, was one of the admired young ladies present.

Mrs. R. A. Denny will entertain the Novelty Club this week.

Mrs. George Campbell gave one of her charming social functions when she complimented the members of the Fortnightly Club at her home on First avenue Wednesday afternoon. Beautiful embellishments to the home were a profusion of palms, ferns and roses. In accordance with the rules of the club, no prizes were given. Six-handed euchre was played, and at the close of the game a delicious salad course was served with sherbet.

A large audience assembled in the library hall on Thursday afternoon to witness the cake walk given by Mrs. W. L. Albea's dancing class. The costumes worn by the participants were well gotten up and the steps in the cake walk were taken with ease and grace. Misses Maxine Lou Quinn and Lena McArver won the first prize, a cake, and Master James Cothran the second prize, a box of candy. Miss Lay also received a prize for selling the greatest number of tickets. There were nine couples on the floor.

Mrs. Charley Hight attended the fair last week.

Mrs. W. J. Griffin and Miss Annie Griffin are visiting in Gaffney, S. C.

Mrs. John C. Printup and Misses Printup were in Atlanta last week.

Mr. Fred Goran was in Atlanta last week.

Miss Jessie Lewis has returned from a visit to Macon.

Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville, Mrs. Fred Rounsaville and Miss Mamie Rounsaville attended the fair last week in Atlanta.

Mrs. Inez Moore and Miss Hardy left Tuesday for Portsmouth, Va., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Will Ewing is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Lester, in New York.

Mrs. C. S. Sparks was in Atlanta last week.

A very novel and enjoyable flag entertainment was given Saturday morning at Shorter college by the members of the primary department under the direction of Miss Ella Burney. This was the programme: "Salute to the Flag," by the school; song, "Roll a River;" recitation, "Flower of Liberty;" concert reception, "Our Flag," by little girls; "The First Flag;" "What the Stars and Stripes Means;" "The Star Spangled Banner;" "Old Glory;" "Hail to the Flag," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Miss Cordelia Veal spent several days of last week in Atlanta.

Mrs. Paul Forten is visiting in Atlanta.

Little Miss Jeanne Jonas, daughter of Mr. Israel Jonas, of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Foley.

Mrs. Carew, of Florida, is the guest of her brother, Mr. Tom Hand.

Mrs. Helen Davis was in Atlanta last week.

Mr. Carter Wimbish, of Chattanooga, is visiting in Rome.

Captain T. P. Wells, of Chattanooga, is visiting in Rome.

Mrs. J. B. Watters and Miss Watters were in Atlanta several days of last week.

Mrs. John Reynolds and Miss Reynolds spent last week in Chattanooga.

Mr. Henry Tagge and wife, of Iowa, are guests of Mr. J. Shellenberger and family.

Miss Ella West left Tuesday morning for San Francisco, where she sails November 1st for Manila.

Mrs. Mabel Hillyer Wilcox and Miss Harris were in Atlanta last week.

Mrs. E. H. Harris will be in Atlanta this week.

Miss Mary Wright is visiting in Trion.

Miss Helen Marshall has returned from an extended visit in Virginia. She had as her guest last week Mrs. Clifford Anderson, of Savannah.

Miss Ethel Hiles is home from Atlanta.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Society here just now is at its lowest ebb, for though nearly everyone has returned for the winter, there is little going on as yet.

Mr. Rauers has been entertaining a hunting party at St. Catherine's. His guests were Mr. Malcolm Maclean, Mr. Trenholm Hopkins, Mr. Julian Schley, and Mr. Albert Wyley.

Mrs. Robb White and Miss Mary White, who has ben spending some weeks in New York and Virginia since Miss White's return from Europe, reached home a few days ago.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Daisy McIntosh and Mr. N. Emanuel, of Brunswick. No date has yet been set for the wedding. Miss McIntosh, who lived in Savannah until her removal to Darien and afterwards to Brunswick, is now in the city, visiting Mrs. E. F. Bryan and Miss Jennie Bryan on Oglethorpe avenue.

General and Mrs. W. W. Gordon and Miss Margaret Stiles, who arrived in New York a week ago by the Majestic, are expected home in a few days.

Mrs. and Mr. Henry Dana Stevens are entertaining Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller, of Miami.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gibbs have returned from a week's trip to New York. Master Ewward Gibbs has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Cuyler Gordon.

Miss Francis Walter will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Hollins K. Randolph, in Atlanta, where she expects to make her debut.

Mrs. J. L. Johnson and Miss Cornelia Johnson sailed for New York Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Corson, Miss Pauline Corson, and Master Eugene R. Corson, Jr., have returned home, after several weeks at the North.

Mrs. Frederick Jackson, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Arnold, left during the week to join Mr. Jackson at Hot Springs.

Dr. S. Latimer Phillips sailed Tuesday for New York.

Miss Kate Rauers, Miss Freda Rauers, Mr. Jack Rauers, and Mr. Wayne Cunningham, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart Craven in Salem, N. J.

Miss Sallie McAlpin, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilburn in Bethlehem, Pa., returned home Friday.

Mrs. N. A. Pope and Miss Sallie Anderson returned last night from New York.

Miss Jennie Gordon Haines sailed Tuesday for New York, from where she will go to Philadelphia to visit Miss Margery Green.

Mrs. R. C. Neely and Miss Neely, of Waynesboro, and Miss Walker, of Augusta, are guests of Major W. A. Wilkins on the steam yacht, Jessie.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

On Tuesday last, the 23d instant, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Cook, Miss Vesta Cook was married to Mr. Homer C. Eckles, of this place, in a quiet home wedding, only a few relatives and special friends being present.

On the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the home of the bride's mothr, Mrs. M. E. Gunter, Miss Ada Gunter was married to Mr. G. F. Stephenson, of Athens. The parlors were decorated in palms, roses and ferns and presented a very beautiful appearance. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Duvall, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Athens, where they will make their future home.

SPARTA, GA.

Miss Emily Graves has returned from a visit to friends at Griffin.

Mrs. W. M. Yarbrough is visiting relatives at College Park.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

Mrs. M. H. Randall, who has been spending several months up the country, has returned home.

Miss Gussie Carroll has returned from a visit to relatives in Brooks county.

Mrs. Heidt, of Brunswick, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, of Key West, Fla., formerly of Iowa, have arrived here for the winter.

Mrs. J. D. Hashagen, of New York, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Jane Mitchell, who has been visiting relatives in New York, has returned home.

Misses Josephine and Alice O'Mara, of Pittsburg, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. M. R. Elder, on the corner of Madison and Fletcher streets.

Mrs. George W. Stephens and sister, Miss Ada Bean, of Atlanta, who have been spending several days here, have returned home.

Miss Sallie Hansell and Miss Lilly Stuart will represent the John B. Gordon chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, at the state meeting of the order at Savannah next month.

Miss Hope Linton, who has been spending the past few months in north Georgia, has returned home.

Mr. J. H. Nantz has returned from Cape Nome, Alaska, where he has been spending several months.

Mrs. T. J. Young has returned from a visit to relatives in Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. D. Elias and children, who have been spending some time in North Carolina, have returned home.

Mrs. Peter McDonald, of Albany, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Edna McCarty has returned from Colorado, where she has been spending the summer.

Miss Susie Condon, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting the Misses Edwards on Dawson street.

Continued on Eighth Page.

For Weddings--Table Ware.

Made in French Gray and bright finish; also the entire line of Fancy Serving pieces. Many patterns to select from.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
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If your Grocer does not have it write us his address and we will see he supplies you. Our new cook-book free to all who send Grocer's address.



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This season is attracting univers tention. Never such a display in city before. It will entertain yo look over this superb collection of consisting of rings and brooches monds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, alds and all the popular gems.
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REPORT
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Governor's Mes

MUST ACT AT

Depot Must Be In
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COMMITTEE WILL

Important Measure troduced Today stitutional and Soldie Meas

The report of the sp sion recommending th union passenger statio state will be transmit the senate and hous will go the special m Candler, completed by Saturday night. This acceptance of the com points out the pressin proving the state's te less the depot is bu property will deprecia note of the report a plan for securing the new station is advanc left entirely for the determine. The rep agreement under wh consented to the pro suggestion that as position for the stat cured again.

No measure calling of the depot will acco the commission. Th to refer the report t tee and the bill pro is to be prepared by may delay the introd ure several days.

Must Be Acted O

If the state is to bu the agreement alread railroads the legislat conclusion at the pre the terms of the agre tion must be in course the close of 1901, ot entering the city are n state a rental equal to cost of the building.

The special depot com ly, it is believed, inse that before the state new station the city railroads should have Whitehall street viadu cost of which to be b The reason back of this known even to the rail been given to the pub this: If the Whitehall an elevated station mu and under the plans an elevated station suc the demands of the publ less than $100,000 more t tion of equal facilities. fore, by insuring the v to itself does away with the elevated station. would then be demande station of the kind nee for $400,000.

In its report to the the special commission manner that the viaduct finally before any approp for a union station.

The strongest men in house understanding the as nearly all the memb time, are not slow to exp that the general assembl mistake if it failed at th vide for an improvemen terminal property. How be built there is a wi opinion. Many entertai the fund arising from t lic property can with used temporarily in buil with the understanding of the fund is to be back in 1915. Others honestly use of the fund will be favor a direct appropri treasury. It is interestin connection that the attor legal authority of the s the temporary use of the fund would not be violati tution and also interesti the fund has been applie before.

Two Measures of I

In the senate Hon. W. thirty-fourth, will today measure in the passage o pects to devote all his senator from the thirty- the general assembly to the soldiers' home; to ma vide for it as a final re services of the men who federate army from Geor the home in charge Senat that the state can lose n property continually incre will become the property at the end of twenty yea that the home can be a on an annual appropriati ing $10,000. The soldiers'

Dr. Bu
COUGH SY
Cures a Cough or Co
Conquers Croup, Whooping-Co Grippe and Consumption. Qui Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipati

REPORT URGING A NEW DEPOT GOES TO LEGISLATURE TODAY

Governor's Message Recommending That Station Be Built Will Accompanythe Report.

MUST ACT AT THIS SESSION

Depot Must Be In Course of Construction by the End of 1901.

COMMITTEE WILL PREPARE BILL

Important Measures Are To Be Introduced Today Including Constitutional Convention and Soldiers' Home Measure.

The report of the special depot commission recommending the construction of a union passenger station in Atlanta by the state will be transmitted this morning to the senate and house. With the report will go the special message of Governor Candler, completed by the chief executive Saturday night. This message urges the acceptance of the commission's report and points out the pressing necessity for improving the state's terminal property. Unless the depot is built the value of the property will depreciate. This is the keynote of the report and the message. No plan for securing the money to build the new station is advanced. This is a matter left entirely for the general assembly to determine. The report contains the full agreement under which the roads have consented to the proposed depot and the suggestion that as good a business proposition for the state can hardly be secured again.

No measure calling for the construction of the depot will accompany the report of the commission. The plan at present is to refer the report to a special committee and the bill providing for the depot is to be prepared by that committee. This may delay the introduction of the measure several days.

Must Be Acted On This Session.

If the state is to build the depot under the agreement already reached with the railroads the legislature must reach a conclusion at the present session. Under the terms of the agreement the new station must be in course of construction by the close of 1901, otherwise the roads entering the city are not bound to pay the state a rental equal to 6 per cent of the cost of the building.

The special depot commission very wisely, it is believed, inserted the provision that before the state should begin the new station the city of Atlanta and the railroads should have contracted for a Whitehall street viaduct, no part of the cost of which to be borne by the state. The reason back of this provision was not known even to the railroads and has not been given to the public. Briefly it is this: If the Whitehall viaduct is not built an elevated station must be constructed and under the plans already submitted an elevated station such as would meet the demands of the public would cost not less than $100,000 more than a surface station of equal facilities. The state, therefore, by insuring the viaduct at no cost to itself does away with the necessity for the elevated station. A surface station would then be demanded and a surface station of the kind needed can be built for $400,000.

In its report to the general assembly the special commission urges in a strong manner that the viaduct be agreed upon finally before any appropriation be made for a union station.

The strongest men in the senate and house understanding the depot situation, as nearly all the members do by this time, are not slow to express the opinion that the general assembly would make a mistake if it failed at this session to provide for an improvement of the state's terminal property. How the station is to be built there is a wide difference of opinion. Many entertain the view that the fund arising from the sale of public property can with all propriety be used temporarily in building the station with the understanding that every dollar of the fund is to be back in the treasury in 1915. Others honestly fearing that such use of the fund will be unconstitutional favor a direct appropriation from the treasury. It is interesting to note in this connection that the attorney general, the legal authority of the state, holds that the temporary use of the public property fund would not be violative of the constitution and also interesting to note that the fund has been applied to similar uses before.

Two Measures of Importance.

In the senate Hon. W. T. Smith, of the thirty-fourth, will today present the measure in the passage of which he expects to devote all his energies. The senator from the thirty-fourth will ask the general assembly to take charge of the soldiers' home; to maintain and provide for it as a final recognition of the services of the men who entered the confederate army from Georgia. By taking the home in charge Senator Smith urges that the state can lose nothing, for the property continually increasing in value will become the property of the state at the end of twenty years. He claims that the home can be amply supported on an annual appropriation not exceeding $10,000. The soldiers' home bill will also be introduced in the house at an early date. Friends of the measure regard the prospects good for its passage.

No bill will demand greater attention from both houses than that to be introduced today by Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, providing for a constitutional convention in Atlanta in July, 1901. A large number of members are already expressing themselves as favorable to the bill, believing that the constitution in more than one respect needs revision. If the constitutional convention is assured the fight to disfranchise the illiterate negro



REPRESENTATIVE B. B. BOWER, Of Decatur, One of the Youngest and Best Known Representatives in the House.

voter of Georgia will be made before the convention. It will certainly not be made at the present session of the legislature. If the franchise amendment cannot be inserted in the new constitution, then the fight for such an amendment will come up in earnest at the next session of the present general assembly.

To Change Convict Laws.

A measure to change entirely the management of misdemeanor convicts, taking them from under control of county authorities and giving the state prison commission supervision over them, will be introduced at this session and the author of the bill will be the chairman of the penitentiary committee. The change in system has been recommended very strongly by the prison commission and also by the governor. That it will meet with opposition in the general assembly goes without saying, for while the counties will be benefited rather than injured financially by surrendering their convicts, a number of county authorities have already come out against the proposition.

Early consideration is assured for the child labor bill introduced by Representative Houston, of Fulton. As soon as the committee on labor and labor statistics is organized the child labor bill will be taken up and reported on.

Committees Yet To Be Named.

The general assembly, which has been in session but four days, is yet to be placed on a business footing for the consideration of legislation and this condition will only be reached when the standing committees of the senate and house have been appointed. The presiding officers of both houses in making these appointments must weigh the merits of each individual claim and in dealing with men many of whom are yet new to legislation the task is one requiring time and close consideration. The standing committees of the house will not be announced by Speaker Little before the last of this week or the first of next, although the senate committees, composed of fewer members, may be made known by President Howell sooner.

MR. WALKER CRITICALLY ILL

Condition of Hon. M. B. Walker, Representative from Crawford County Who Was Asphyxiated, Not Improved.

The condition of Hon. M. B. Walker, who was asphyxiated Friday night at his boarding house, 67 Woodward avenue, was not so favorable last night, although he appeared to be much better yesterday morning.

Mrs. Walker arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is at the bedside of her husband.

The hospital physicians state that Mr. Walker is able to understand what is said to him, but his vitality has not been sufficiently restored to enable him to speak.

Early yesterday morning he rallied, and it looked as if he might speedily recover, but toward nightfall he grew somewhat worse, causing the physicians to give out the statement that he was still a critically ill man.

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, Mr. Walker, representative from Crawford county, was found overcome by gas at his boarding house. He probably blew out the gas.

MR. ALLAN BARNWELL DIES

Well Known Young Man Passes Away at the Grady Hospital.

Allan M. Barnwell died Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Grady hospital after an illness of several days. Mr. Barnwell was taken sick last Monday and his condition soon grew so, serious that his physician decided that a surgical operation was necessary and had him removed to the Grady hospital. The operation was performed, but Mr. Barnwell never rallied from the shock and grew worse rapidly till the end came.

Mr. Barnwell was about twenty years old and had many friends and acquaintances in Atlanta. He was an employee of the local freight department of the Seaboard Air-Line railway and had the confidence and esteem of his superiors. He was a brother of Mr. John Barnwell, who is with Mr. W. T. Downing, the architect.

Mr. Barnwell came to Atlanta from Rome, where his parents reside, and the remains will be taken to that place this morning for interment.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once.
Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Patrolman Linam unintentionally figured in a dramatic incident recently. As the officer was walking his beat out on Peachtree he was approached by a tall, finely dressed man who began to ask question about Atlanta. Linam knows a good deal about the city, for he has been here a long time, and he gladly commenced reciting to the stranger the story of the city's wonderful growth.

"All along here where we are standing," said the officer, "was in the woods not a great while ago. I remember when the railroad boys, after bringing in their trains, would get guns and come out here on Peachtree and hunt squirrels. They used to find them, too, for they were plentiful out here. When I first came on this beat there was no Aragon and no Majestic. One man had a shoe shop right opposite where the Aragon now stands and he would go home at night and never lock the door."

The stranger expressed some astonishment at the rapid strides made by Atlanta and then asked some questions about war times.

"Yes," said the patrolman, "there were stirring times in Atlanta during the war. There were not many houses on the north side in the sixties. Why, out here on West Baker street, about two blocks from the Aragon, the confederate military authorities had a guardhouse in which deserters were kept. They shot some of them out there, too, and one house on West Baker stands on the exact spot where the deserters were put to death, though I have no idea the occupants know of the tragedies once enacted there. There were not many deserters shot, however, for President Davis commuted most of the death sentences."

The stranger seemed to be listening with interest and the patrolman continued:

"The confederate authorities got hold of one lot of men in those days to whom no mercy was shown. They were the spies that Andrews brought down into Georgia on a bridge burning expedition and who stole the engine named 'the General.' Most of those spies were caught and brought here to Atlanta. After some months several of them were hanged out near where Major Mims's residence now stands."

When the spies were mentioned the stranger began to act excitedly, as if laboring under strong emotion. The officer noticed that something was wrong with the man and asked if he was sick.

"No," replied the stranger, "I am not sick, but one of those alleged spies you people hanged here was my uncle. You call him a spy; I call him a martyr."

And the stranger walked off, leaving the officer in amazement. "I wouldn't have mentioned the spies," said the officer, "if I had known his uncle was one of them. He is welcome to consider his uncle a martyr, but nobody down here will agree with him."

"I am glad to learn," said the ex-professor at the Kimball yesterday, "that raw onions have not addled the brains of every member of the Chicago university faculty. That pungent diet seems to have served Thatcher and Trigg pretty badly in view of the mental stunts they have been doing recently. But onions have not caused Professor Shepardson, of the department of American history, to engage in mental acrobatics. If the onion diet has had any effect on Professor Shepardson's mentality it has been in the nature of quickening that portion of gray matter which enables men to see things as they are.

"I have just received a letter from a young friend of mine at the university, who tells me that Professor Shepardson has been lecturing on mob violence in the United States and tracing the cause. The professor, in his lecture, paid special attention to several cases of mob violence down south, one of them being that of Sam Hose. All these instances of lynch law, Professor Shepardson says, are due to the spirit that animated our forefathers when they defied King George III and brought on the American revolution which resulted in the independence of the colonies. The Boston tea party Professor Shepardson classes as an act of mob violence. The professor stated that he did not intend to reflect on the memory of the tea party crowd, but simply stated the facts in the case.

"This declaration by Shepardson," continued the ex-professor, "does me a lot of good, for it indicates that some of these fellows up there who have been denouncing southern people as barbarous whenever a negro is lynched for assaulting a woman are coming to their senses. Of course, if this nation owes its existence to acts of a mob, we come by the mob spirit naturally and those fellows ought not to blame us for what we have inherited. I have always claimed that the mob spirit is innate in all men. It may slumber for years, but it is likely to break out, and perhaps ought to break out, whenever a peculiarly horrible crime is committed, such as Sam Hose's, for instance. And now comes Professor Shepardson with the assertion that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock and the other fathers of the republic were animated by the spirit of the mob. I tell you, our southern lynchers are getting into mighty good company. No better, however, than they deserve, for I have always respected the men who avenge unprintable crimes against womankind. If Shepardson's idea becomes a fad up north it wouldn't surprise me if our lynchers, provided their names can be secured, are voted into the Hall of Fame, and by northern votes at that. Say, if I thought that onion diet cleared the fog away from Shepardson's gray matter and made him see things as they are, I would be in favor of a law to force an onion diet on every northern editor who has been denouncing us for lynching brutes when they destroy our women."

Francis P. Conroy, of Jacksonville, told a group of gentlemen at the Kimball yesterday that Florida's great waterway, the St. Johns river, was likely in the course of a few years, to be unavailable for traffic, owing to the rapid increase of water hyacinths.

"The water hyacinth," said Mr. Conroy, "is fast rendering the river unnavigable. No one knows where the hyacinths come from, though there is a theory that they grow in the everglades and were floated in to the St. Johns during high water. At first the presence of the hyacinths in the river was not noticed, but they are wonderfully prolific and during the last few years have become so numerous that small steamers can hardly get through them.

"What are the hyacinths like? It is difficult to describe them. They are a sort of viny growth and the runners become so laced and interlaced that it is almost impossible to get them apart. They make their principal growth under the water, though their runners also cover the river's surface. They will not thrive save in the water. They are called hyacinths, I suppose, because of the appearance of their bloom.

"In Lake George, about forty miles south of Jacksonville, the hyacinths stretch from shore to shore, a distance of nearly twenty miles, and are massed four or five feet under the water. I have heard that even large steamers have difficulty in crossing Lake George now. Palatka has almost been ruined as regards river traffic by the hyacinths and, in fact, all south Florida towns on the St. Johns have suffered because of the obstruction of the river. Florida people fear the river will be entirely closed to navigation unless the United States government appropriates sufficient money to destroy the hyacinths."

Room 55, fifth floor, United States building, is known as the tank room. It is so styled in the directory of the building, which hangs on the first floor. Yesterday an inebriated individual was looking at the directory and the words "tank room" fixed his eyes. The fellow was from Athens and "tank" down there means the place where the university city sells liquor. The fellow thought it meant the same here, and he broke for the fifth floor to find the "tank room." He found it, but the door was closed and he began to pound with feet and hands, clamoring all the while for admittance.

The noise brought a United States official who sharply demanded of the fellow what he meant.

"No harm, sir," was the answer. "I am mighty dry and I am trying to get into the 'tank' room to get a drink. We've got a 'tank' room down in Athens."

The explanation let some light in on the mind of the United States official. He explained that the government "tank room" was not like the Athens "tank," led the fellow to the elevator and directed him to the nearest bar.

"The latest country from which Atlanta has imported a fashion is Russia," remarked a gentleman at the Aragon yesterday. "I was on Forsyth street bridge Saturday and saw a dray cross drawn by three mules hitched abreast. They were geared to the dray exactly as the Russians put the horses to the droski. It was a sight I never expected to see outside of the czar's domain, and it serves to show what a world-city Atlanta is becoming."

R. H. Baker, of Dahlonega, dined at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Baker says that the output of gold in the mining district is increasing and that large quantities of the yellow metal are being shipped. He has heard that veins of surprising richness have been struck recently in some of the mines.

E. B. Hook, the popular newspaper man of Augusta, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Dr. H. S. Bradley, professor in Emory college, was a guest of the Aragon yesterday.

C. M. Walker, of Monroe, was greeting friends in the Kimball lobby Sunday.

Colonel Sam Rutherford, a leading lawyer of Forsyth, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Attorney General J. M. Terrel is in Washington City today for the purpose of appearing before the United States supreme court in a case appealed from the federal court of the northern circuit of Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baughan, of Macon, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Speerman, the father and mother of Mrs. Baughan, 205 Gordon street, have returned home.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, editor of The Christian Herald, arrived in New York Wednesday on the Oceanic, after six months' of constant travel in Europe.

When seen at his hotel in New York, Dr. Talmage was asked if Europeans evince unusual interest in the present contest between Bryan and McKinley.

"In England, yes," replied the doctor, "and Britishers will be more than ever interested, now that their own fierce political campaign is over. The contrast between a campaign here and a campaign in England is the contrast between order and chaos, between good nature and surliness. The contest just finished between the candidates for seats in parliament was a most widely exciting event. The best men in England were engaged in it. But at nearly all the public meetings the candidates, no matter which side they represented, were hooted and jeered at, and in some cases driven from the platform. The attack on Roosevelt in Colorado was a mere detail compared to the venomous words that were flung at the speakers, and the disorder and violent breaking up of meetings in England. Men like Lord George Hamilton were called liars and cowards in open meeting and were forcibly prevented from finishing their speeches. The night I left Liverpool for Ireland, eight political meetings were reported at not one of which could the speakers get the ears of their howling, scoffing audiences. Every speaker that night was compelled to be content with delivering his speech simply to the newspaper press. Now, in America each party gives the speakers of the opposing party a chance. If an American voter does not like the opposition platform he stays quietly away from the meetings, and hence the orderly, good-natured audiences common to our political gatherings.

"As for the feeling in Ireland, I found that the people are more content there than they have been for many years. The queen's visit accomplished a wondrous amount of good. There will be no open disaffection among the Irish for a long time to come, at least not on the old political grounds.

"During my journey I found a complete refutation of the saying that Shakespeare puts into Anthony's mouth: 'The evil that men do lives after them, but the good is oft interred with their bones.' I will simply give you two illustrations of the fact that it is oft the good that men do lives after them. In Swansea, in Wales, I preached the one hundred and eleventh anniversary sermon in the Countess of Huntington's church. The countess established this church in 1789, and died two years later. But still this church, and many others that she founded, selling her jewels in some instances to provide the necessary funds, are doing a grand and noble work, reaching out to the masses and calling thousands into the great fold. Again, I preached in John Wesley's church in London. Wesley himself lay in his grave just beside the church walls. His grandson played the organ. This church is the mother of the Wesleyan churches in England, and is the greatest religious power in England next to the established church. These churches are all doing a great service to humanity, and a most potential influence in Christ's cause—showing that the good that John Wesley did is not interred with his bones, but lives after him.

"That line of Shakespeare is pessimistic. Now pessimism doesn't pay. The pessimist is himself most likely to decay young, to die early. The man who is always decrying things, pulling down things, asserting that the world is going to the dogs, is usually himself the first to fall. He pulls things down upon his own head and perishes amid his own pessimism. The man who thinks pure thoughts, lives a good life, acts as his conscience and not as his pocket dictates, lives the healthiest life and lives the longest."

"Were you not entertained in several countries by royalty?" the doctor was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "But I prefer not to talk on that topic. My meeting with some of the rulers of this world was in every way delightful, but I was received as a private individual."

When asked his plans for the immediate future, Dr. Talmage said: "My whole time will be given to my editorial work in connection with The Christian Herald, although on Sunday I shall fill pulpit engagements in Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, Canada and the south.

"Above all, the emotion that dominates my heart is one of thanksgiving that I am home again. Every man who lives under the American flag ought to go on his knees every morning, and thank God that his home is here and that he lives under a republican rather than a monarchical form of government."

Dr. Talmage returned to his home in Washington Thursday night.

SHOWMEN FAIL TO PAY HANDS

Clamorous Mob at Depot Sunday Morning.

TWO SHOWMEN ARRESTED

C. W. Argo, Purchasing Agent, and Mike Kennedy, Animal Tender, Locked Up by Police—Mob of Negroes To Appear in Court.

A mob of thirty-five or forty negroes, mostly half-grown youths, assembled at the union depot yesterday morning for the purpose of collecting wages due for an all night's work in removing a part of the midway at the fair grounds.

The negroes claimed they had worked from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 9 o'clock Sunday morning at ten cents an hour, and had not been paid a cent.

The mob became noisy and for a while it looked as if serious trouble was brewing. The police finally interfered and arrested two of the showmen and locked them up at the police barracks for being the cause of the Sunday disorder, and also to await warrants which will be sworn out this mornig charging the prisoners with cheating and swindling.

The men under arrest are C. W. Argo, the purchasing agent for the midway shows, and Mike Kennedy, the property man and keeper of the wild animals.

When the police decided to take the matter in hand, all the show people except Kennedy and Argo had left the city and were on their way to the state fair at Valdosta. When Kennedy and Argo were arrested the train to which their animal car was coupled was about ready to start.

It was a question whether or not the officers would let the men go and see the negroes defrauded, or whether the only two showmen in sight should be held as hostage.

Argo and Kennedy claim that they had nothing to do with the negroes not being paid off. Kennedy admits he hired about fifteen of the negroes, and Argo states he told the negroes to gather at the union depot to be paid off.

Sunday Row Was Imminent.

The case is a novel one, and the affair came very near resulting in a disgraceful Sunday row in the heart of the city.

When the arrests were made, the mob of negroes followed the officers and prisoners to the barracks, making a remarkable Sunday procession. The negroes were allowed to go along in order that their names might be secured as witnesses.

While the rush of pulling up stakes was on at the midway Saturday afternoon, nearly every negro that came along was told to go to work at ten cents an hour. It wasn't long before nearly fifty negroes were moving canvas, tearing down boards and toting bundles to the wagons. The work began about 7 o'clock and lasted until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, so that each negro was due about $1.40; no very bad night's work.

C. W. Argo, the purchasing agent of the midway, is said to have told the "boys" to meet him and the "boss" at the union depot and they would get their money.

The crowd of negroes gathered at the depot about 10 o'clock and waited. Hour after hour passed and nobody appeared with the cash box. The cars belonging to the midway were coupled on to through trains and left the city. The only car remaining after 12 o'clock was one containing some of the animals. In this car were Mike Kennedy and two other men, all asleep.

Outside was Argo, walking up and down in front of the car, and the officers state that he was nervous and very anxious for the train to pull out.

The Mob Was Clamorous.

The mob of negroes became clamorous as the day advanced and they did not receive their money.

Argo tried to explain that the general manager of the midway, L. J. Beck or his cashier, would soon be along with the money.

But Beck and the cashier had both left the city on an early train.

Just as the last car belonging to the show was about to leave the depot the police arrested Argo and Kennedy.

"We wants our money," the negroes cried.

"Dey done make us wurk all de nite, an' now dey gwine ter cheat us."

"Let's hol' de cyar ob animuls."

"Dey am done swindle us."

These were the sort of exclamations which attracted a crowd at the depot, and which came near causing the trouble.

The officers took down the names of about twenty of the negroes and summoned them as witnesses.

Argo and Kennedy will be arraigned in the recorder's court this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

What the Showmen Say.

When seen in the city prison by a reporter of The Constitution last night, Kennedy and Argo made statements about the affair.

"We have nothing to do with the paying off of any workmen," they said. "We thought Mr. Beck or his cashier would attend to that. They left us here without a cent of money."

"I hired some of the negroes," stated Kennedy, "but of course I was not to pay them. That is Mr. Beck's business, and I thought he had left his cashier behind with the money for the negroes."

"I told the negroes to meet us at the depot," stated Argo, "thinking that either Mr. Beck or his cashier would be there with the money to pay them off."

The police say they believe it is a clear case of trying to beat the negroes out of about fifty or sixty dollars.

Argo has wired to Beck, telling him of the trouble and the arrests.

The investigation in the recorder's court this morning promises to be an interesting affair.

Vigor and vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, tones the stomach, rouses the kidneys and liver to active duty and refreshes the tired brain.

KELLAM & MOORE
Ophthalmic opticians and leaders in scientific optical grinding. They make eyeglasses of every form and variety, simple and compound. 42 N. Broad street, Prudential building.

C. H. Girardeau & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 24 Walton, Prudential Building. 'Phone 164.
$800—6-room house, lot 75x200, Poplar Springs, that cost $1,800.
$2,600—Brick store and four modern living rooms; rented $300 year.
$3,000—5-room house, lot 55x170, Whitehall street, near Hood; a bargain.
$5,000—11-room dwelling, close in, north side, corner; rented $50 month.
$5,200—8-room house, north side, that $8,500 was leaned on.
$4,250—8-room new, modern, beauty, near Peachtree; $1,000 cash, balance easy.
$5,000—7-room, modern, new, one-half block Peachtree; only $500 cash.
$3,500—9-room, modern, large lot, Pryor, near Georgia avenue.
We buy, sell and trade every day in the week; see us at once.
H. H. Jackson, R. C. Eve, 24 Walton, Prudential building.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
Peachtree lot 100x295, covered with an oak grove, for only $4,000.
Two new two-story houses in a few blocks of Peachtree street, rented for $750 per annum, for $6,500. A splendid rent-paying investment.
Sixty-foot lot, east front, Juniper street, on Rapid Transit line, for less than fifty dollars a front foot.
Central store property, rented for $3,900 per annum, for sale at a bargain.
Lot on East Baker, near Courtland, 50x150, for only $1,400.
Nice cottage and large corner lot, 66x160, on Courtland, for just $4,000.
If you wish to sell, buy real estate, or borrow money, call on Northen & Dunson, Bell telephone 2187.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.
We solicit applications for a special fund of $22,000.00 to be loaned on Atlanta residences at a total cost to borrower of 6½%. Nothing taken out of loan. If you apply for $1000, you get $1000. Loans to be made for 5 years, but privilege of paying sooner will be given.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.
Bell Phone 1207.

MONEY TO LOAN.
FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.
LIFE insurance polices bought for cash or loaned on. Box 285, city. 9 30 1m
BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. 405-406-407 Gould building.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.
SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building. 5-3-12m
INSTALLMENT loans on city real estate, money on hand; no delay; no commission; purchase money notes wanted. Thos. J. Wesley, cashier, 51 N. Pryor St. 6-1-6m
5 AND 5½ PER CENT money to lend on improved city real estate. Southern Banking and Trust Co., 18 E. Alabama St.
STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, 9 E. Alabama St.
R. C. DeSAUSSURE, real estate loans, investments and life insurance policies bought. 7 24 6m
LOANS made on diamonds, watches and jewelry; strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry and Loan Co., 10 Peachtree st. 10 19 tf
MONEY TO LOAN—Atlanta Banking and Savings Co., 10 and 12 Wall street, Kimball house. 10 19 30t
MONEY to lend on town or farm property; no commissions; no delay; no monthly payments. W. P. Pattillo. 10 25 7t

Man Lost.
MAN LOST—Inquiries is made for a man of dark complexion, about 5ft, 6in. in height, medium size; was missed Friday night about 6 o'clock. He is an idiot, and if seen please notify me. Henry Stocks, colored, 30 Tatnall street.

LOST.
LOST—At Westview or on car line, lady's oxidized silver watch and fob. Return to 17 E. North ave. and receive reward.
LOST—Corner Cooper and Richardson street Saturday night, October 27th, lady's black silk cape; reward of $5 will be paid for its return to 185 Marietta St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
BOARDERS WANTED — Comfortable rooms and good board for several men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy street.
BOARDERS WANTED—Large, neatly furnished room and good board to couple or two men for $8 per week. 134 Ivy.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED. Stock companies organized; charters furnished.
BUSINESSES SOLD PRIVATELY. Stocks and bonds underwritten, guaranteed and sold on commission.
Meritorious inventions financiered.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
Bankers, 6 Wall Street, New York.
Also London, Philadelphia, Atlanta and San Francisco.
sun only 9t
IF YOU DESIRE to make big money between now and the holidays, a permanent or more lucrative position, it will pay you to write us at once. Address Box 260, Atlanta, Ga. 10 28 5t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.
FOR SALE—Two new White sewing machines for $20.25 each. O'Farrell Furniture Co., 79 Whitehall street. 10-26-2t
FOR SALE—500,000 good hand-made brick for immediate delivery. Atlanta Brick Co., 24½ Whitehall. Standard 622. 10-4-1m
LOW RENT, low prices, see our fine line of watches at lowest prices in city. McDuffie & Heath, jewelers, 72 Whitehall.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS
QUINA-LAROCHE
When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.
Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.
Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.
New York: E. Fougera & Co., 30 N. William St.

Regular Auction Sale,
BRADY-MILLER FEED STABLES.
2-CARLOADS OF HORSES-2
Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 9 a. m.
Over 300 horses sold last week at very low prices. Be sure to attend this sale.

HELP WANTED—Male.
HELP WANTED—Established old line legal reserve insurance company offers 90 per cent brokerage to desirable men. Address box 521, Atlanta, Ga. 10-26 2t
WANTED—At Georgetown, S. C., at once, first-class white bricklayers; wages $3.50 per day. Address G. L. B., care A. C. L. Company, Georgetown, S. C. 10-26 7t
WANTED—Reliable parties for detectives and correspondents; stamp for particulars. North American Detective Bureau, Oneonta bldg., Chicago. 10-14-tf
WANTED—Thoroughly experienced salesman between the age of 25 and 40; must be of neat appearance and able to furnish A1 references; to the party meeting requirements a liberal contract will be given. Inquire J. W. Hoyt, Kimball house. 6-28 6m

HELP WANTED—Female.
WANTED—Colored lady to prepare for traveling; salary and expenses to begin; references. Send self-addressed envelope for reply. President MacBrady, 356 Dearborn, Chicago. 10 28 2t

WANTED—Salesmen.
WANTED—An experienced salesman to carry a line of samples of pants as a side line; samples will be ready by December 1st. Address Brent Bull & Co., Mfrs. of Pants, 304 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. 10 25 4t
WANTED—Clothing salesmen to open sales agencies for America's greatest tailors; proper facilities given to the right parties; woolens in the piece, for display purposes, furnished, if required; samples furnished free; a number of our sales agents are making from $1,200 to $3,500 per year. Write for terms and full information to agent department E. Lock box No. 886, Chicago. 10 28 tf
CIGARS—An experienced salesman, 14 per cent commission, by old established and well known house; legitimate goods only. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. 10 28 3t

WANTED—Agents.
TO SELL our celebrated M. & M. and U. S. Arc pressure lamps. Exclusive territory; liberal contracts; 1½ cent per hour. More brilliant than electric arc. Martin & Morehead, 51-57 W. Washington street, Chicago. 10-23-14t
LIVE AGENTS to handle latest triumph in gasoline gas lamps; just out; beats everything; highest quality, newest design, best construction; guaranteed. Staple goods, exceptional inducements; reference Corn Exchange National bank. American Lighting Co., manufacturers, Chicago. 10-14 tf

Life Insurance Agents.
WANTED—A trustworthy and energetic agent is wanted in every city and county in the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida by one of the great life insurance companies; good contracts with local agents and county or district managers, with fine opportunity for promotion and enlarged territory for successful representatives; choice of location or territory; the company issues the most attractive and desirable forms of policy contracts of from $500 to $50,000; experience desirable, but not necessary to success; brokers, teachers, traveling salesmen, bookkeepers, lawyers, salesmen in stores and business men who are not making as much money otherwise as they would like have been among the successful men in life insurance work; give your age, line of business and experience, and address P. O. Box 742, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.
SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Well-furnished 6-room cottage, in good neighborhood. Apply 284½ Marietta street, room 2. 10-26 0m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.
FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen with or without table board. 21 E. Cain. 10 28 2t

FOR SALE—Farms.
FARM FOR SALE—350 acres. Good improvements. Railroad through farm. Eight miles from Rome; one mile from Lavender. Productive soil. Adapted to fruits, especially peaches. Titles perfect. Rare bargain. Payments to suit purchaser. Address W. J. Neel, owner, Rome, Ga. 10-28 3t.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—Three very desirable building loots on Lookout mountain; will sell one or all; terms reasonable. Address Clarence E. Clark, real estate agent, Augusta, Ga. 10 25 7t

FOR SALE—Belgian Hares.
BELGIAN HARES—For $25 we send, express prepaid, three fine pedigreed red does and are fine buck, renowned English strains, loss replaced. Booklet and dealer's list free. Britain Rabbitry, Watsonville, Cal. 10-16 1m

Free Dentistry.
FREE DENTISTRY—The Southern Dental College, opposite Grady hospital, will open for the winter session Monday, the 8th. No charge except for material; only experienced students operate. 10 7 30t

STORAGE.
SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry St., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

BUSINESS PERSONALS.
ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.
MORPHINE, opium, laudanum, cocaine habit; myself cured, will inform you of harmless, permanent home cure. Mary S. Baldwin, box 1212, Chicago. 10-7 1m

Money To Loan on Furniture.
MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $300, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Delaware Mortgage Company, 24 Whitehall street, over Brown & Allen's drug store. Standard 'phone No. 622.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.
NOW is the time to equip your office with a typewriter and be "up to date." Remington, Smith Premier, Yost, Calligraph, Densmore, Manhattan, Williams, Hammond, Barlock, Munson, Blickensderfer, etc., from $15 to $75. Write for samples and prices. Supplies for all machines. The Typewriter Exchange, 3 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. 10 30t e o d
THE SMITH PREMIER typewriter received the highest award at Paris exhibition as the best typewriter in the world. H. M. Ashe, general agent, corner Pryor and Auburn avenue. 10-24-8t

MOSQUITO AS THE HOST OF PARASITE OF YELLOW FEVER

Indianapolis, October 27.—(Special.)—The following paper on yellow fever was read before the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Indianapolis by Walter Reid, M. D., surgeon United States army.

We are influenced to take up the second theory of the propagation of yellow fever by means of the mosquito—a theory first advanced and ingeniously discussed by Dr. Carlos J. Finley, of Havana, in 1881, by reason of the well known facts connected with the epidemiology of this disease, and, of course, by the brilliant work of Ross and the Italian observers, in connection with the theory of the propagation of malaria by the mosquito.

We were also very much impressed by the valuable observations made at Orwood and Taylor, Miss., during the year 1898, by Surgeon Henry R. Carter, U. S. marine hospital service (A note on the interval between infecting and secondary cases of yellow fever, etc. reprint from New Orleans Medical Journal, May, 1890). We do not believe that sufficient importance has been accorded these painstaking and valuable data. We observe that the members of the yellow fever commission of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Drs. Durham and Meyers, to whom we had the pleasure of submitting Carter's observations, have been equally impressed by their importance (British Medical Journal, September 8, 1900, pp. 656-7).

The circumstances under which Carter worked were favorable for recording with considerable accuracy the interval between the time of arrival of infecting cases in isolated farmhouses and the occurrence of secondary cases in these houses. According to Carter, "the period from the first (infecting) case to the first group of cases infected, at these houses, is generally from two to three weeks."

The houses having now become infected, susceptible individuals thereafter visiting the houses for a few hours, fall sick with the disease in the usual period of incubation, 1 to 7 days.

Other observations made by us since our arrival confirmed Carter's conclusions, thus pointing as it seemed to us to presence of an intermediate host, such as the mosquito, which having taken the parasite into its stomach, soon after the entrance of the patient into the noninfected house, was able after a certain interval to reconvey the infecting agent to other individuals, thereby converting a noninfected house into an "infected" house. This interval would appear to be from 9 to 16 days (allowing for the period of incubation), which agrees fairly closely with the time required for the passage of the malarial parasite from the stomach of the mosquito to its salivary glands.

In view of the foregoing observations we concluded to test the theory of Finlay on human beings. According to this author's observation of numerous inoculations in ninety individuals, the applications of one or two contaminated mosquitos is not dangerous, but followed in about 18 per cent, by an attack of what he considers to be very benign yellow fever at most.

We here desire to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Finlay, who accorded us a most courteous interview and has gladly placed at our disposal his several publications relating to yellow fever, during the past nineteen years; and also for ova of the variety of mosquito with which he had made his several inoculations. An important observation to be here recorded is that, according to Finlay's statement, thirty days prior to our visit, these ova had been deposited by a female just at the edge of the water in a small basin, whose contents had been allowed to slightly evaporate; so that these ova were at the time of our visit entirely above contact with the water. Notwithstanding this long interval after deposition, they were promptly converted into the larval stage, after a short period, by raising the level of the water in the basin.

With the mosquitos thus obtained we have been able to conduct our experiments. Specimens of this mosquito forwarded to Mr. L. A. Howard, entomologist, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., were kindly identified as culex fasciatus, fabr.

In this preliminary note we have not space to refer, at length, to the various interesting and valuable contributions made by Finlay to the mosquito theory for the propagation of yellow fever. In addition to the paper already quoted, his most valuable contributions to this important theory are to be found in the articles designated as follows:

Estadistica de las Inoculaciones con mosquitos contaminados, etc., Reprint, Havana, 1891; Fiebre Amarilla, Estudio Clinico Patologico y Etiologico, Reprint, Havana, 1895; and Yellow Fever Immunity—Modes of Propogation—Mosquito Theory, Eighth Congress of International Hygiene and Demography, Budapest, 1894.

His present views on this subject may be stated in his own language:

"First, reproduction of the disease, in a mild form, within five to twenty-five days after having applied contaminated mosquitos to susceptible subjects. Second, partial or complete immunity against yellow fever obtained even when no pathogenous manifestation had followed these inoculations."—(Medical Record, Vol. 55, No. 21, May 27, 1899.)

Without reviewing the cases regarded as mild forms by the author of this theory, we believe that he has not, as yet, succeeded in reproducing a well-marked attack of yellow fever, within the usual period of incubation of the disease, attended by albumin and jaundice, and in which all other sources of infection could be excluded.

The experiments made by us on 11 nonimmune individuals are embraced in the following table (III), which should be carefully studied. The mosquito used in all cases was Culex fasciatus Fabr.:

It will be seen that we record 9 negative and 2 positive results. It is, we think, important to observe that of the 9 faludes to infect, the time elapsing between the biting of the mosquito and the inoculation of the healthy subject varied in 7 cases from 2 to 8 days (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9) and in the remaining 2 from 10 to 13 days (Nos. 6 and 9).

Five individuals out of the nine who failed to show any result (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were inoculated by mosquito that had bitten very mild cases of yellow fever on the fifth day of the disease, and one individual by a mosquito that had bitten a mild case of yellow fever on the seventh day of the disease.(This latter patient was discharged from the hospital three days later.) To this fact may possibly be attributed the negative results. Of the remaining three negative cases (Nos. 7, 8 and 9) and which had been inoculated by mosquitos that had bitten severe cases of the disease, the interval between the bite and the inoculation varied from 2 to 6 days.

In the two cases (Nos. 6 and 8) where the interval was respectively 10 and 13 days, the inoculations had been made with mosquitos that had bitten very mild cases of yellow fever on the fifth day of the attack. No. 8 was also bitten by a mosquito which had been infected by a severe case of yellow fever 3 days before.

We refrain from commenting further at this time upon the 9 negative cases, preferring to record the results obtained rather than to indulge in speculation.

Of the 2 cases which we have recorded as positive in Table III, we now propose to speak at greater length.

Case 10.—Dr. James Carroll, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, a member of this board, was bitten at 2 p. m. August 27, 1900, by Culex fasciatus. This particular mosquito has bitten a severe case of yellow fever on the second day of the disease 12 days before; a mild case of yellow fever, on the first day of the attack, 6 days preceeding; a severe case of yellow fever, on the second day of the attack 4 days before and a mild case of yellow fever, on the second day of the attack 2 days before inoculation.

Dr. Carroll remained well until the afternoon of the 29th, when he states that he felt tired, and for this reason, when on a visit to Las Animas hospital the same afternoon (29th) some time between 4 and 6 p. m., after visiting a few patients, he left the wards and waited outside on the porch, while his companions remained in the wards.

August 30. During the afternoon, although not feeling well, Dr. Carroll visited La Playa, about one and a half miles from Columbia barracks, and took a seabath.

August 31, a. m. Dr. Carroll realized that he was sick,and that he had fever, although he refrained from taking his temperature, but did visit the labatory, distant about 140 yards, for the purpose of examining his blood for the malarial parasite. The examination was negative. During the afternoon he was compelled to take to his bed. At 7 p. m. temperature was 102 degrees F. He had no headache or backache; only a sense of great lassitude. His eyes were injected and his face suffused.

September 1. At 7 a m. his temperature was 102 degrees. Blood was again carefully examined by Dr. Lazear with negative result. At 11 a. m. temperature was 102 degrees.

The case having been diagnosed as one of yellow fever, Dr. Carroll was at noon removed to the yellow fever wards. At 9 p. m. temperature was 102.8 degrees, pulse 90; at 12 o'clock midnight temperature 103.4 degrees, pulse 84.

On September 2, at 3 a. m., temperature was 103.6 degrees, pulse 80. A trace of albumin was not found in the urine. The subsequent history of the case was one of severe yellow fever. Jaundice appear on September 3.

We will again refer to Dr. Carroll's case, after we have given the history of case No. 11, which we have designated as our second positive result.

Case 11.—X. Y., aged 24, white, American, a resident of the military reservation of Columbia barracks, was bitten during the forencon of August 31, 1900, by the same mosquito that had bitten Case 10 (Dr. Carroll) four days before, and which in the meantime, had bitten a mild case of yellow fever (first day) two days before being applied to X. Y.

X. Y. was also bitten by a second mosquito that had been applied to a fatal case of yellow fever (second day) 12 days before; and to two mild cases (second day) 4 and 10 days previously; also, by a third mosquito that had bitten a fatal case of yellow fever (second day) 12 days before; a severe case first day, 2 days before, and three mild cases (first, second, and second day) 4, 6, and 10 days before; finally by a fourth mosquito that had bitten three severe cases of yellow fever (all on first day) 2, 4, and 8 days previously, and one mild case (second day) 6 days before. (Vide Table III).

It will be seen that X. Y. was bitten by four mosquitos, two of which had bitten severe (fatal) cases of yellow fever 12 days previously; one of which had bitten a severe case (second day) 16 days before and one which had bitten a severe case 8 days before.

X. Y. began to experience a sense of dizziness and disinclination to work. This was just five days from the time of the mosquito inoculation; 24 hours later he was still dizzy and light-headed in attempting to move about. During the afternoon (sixth day after inoculation), he had chilly sensations, followed by fever and restlessness during the night.

We now invite attention to the fact that from August 17th to October 13th, a period of 57 days, only three cases of yellow fever have occurred among this population of 1,400 non-immune Americans, and we consider it very important to note that two of these had been bitten within five days of the commencement of their attacks by contaminated mosquitos.

Taken in connection with case 11, in which we have been unable to find any other source of infection than the bite of an infected mosquito five days preceding the attack, the case of Dr. Carroll (case 10, table III) becomes strongly confirmatory of the same origin.

We will now briefly give the history of the third case of yellow fever that has occurred at Columbia barracks during the period of August 17th to October 13, 1900.

In the light of cases 10 and 11, we consider this case of sufficient importance to be here included, especially as it is one that might be possibly designated as a case of accidental infection by a mosquito.

Case 3—Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, acting assistant surgeon United States army, a member of this board, was bitten on August 16, 1900 (case 3, table III), by a mosquito (Culex fasciatus) which ten days previously had been contaminated by biting a very mild case of yellow fever (fifth day). No appreciable disturbance of health followed this inoculation.

On September 13, 1900 (forenoon), Dr. Lazear, while on a visit to Las Animas hospital, and while collecting blood from yellow fever patients for study, was bitten by a Culex mosquito (variety undetermined). As Dr. Lazear had been previously bitten by a contaminated insect without after effects, he deliberately allowed this particular mosquito, which had settled on the back of his hand, to remain until it had satisfied its hunger.

On the evening of September 18th, five days after the bite, Dr. Lazear complained of feeling "out of sorts," and had a chill at 8 p. m.

On September 19th, 12 o'clock noon, his temperature was 10 24 degrees, pulse 112; his eyes were injected and his face suffused; at 3 p. m. temperature was 103.4 degrees, pulse 104; 6 p. m., temperature 103.8 degrees and pulse 106; albumin appeared in the urine. Jaundice appeared on the third day. The subsequent history of this case was one of progressive and fatal yellow fever, the death of our much lamented colleague having occurred on the evening of September 25, 1900.

As Dr. Lazear was bitten by a mosquito while present in the wards of a yellow fever hospital, one must, at least, admit the possibility of this insect's contamination by a previous bite of a yellow fever patient. This case of accidental infection therefore cannot fail to be of interest taken in connection with cases 10 and 11.

For ourselves, we have been profoundly impressed with the mode of infection and with the results that followed the bite of the mosquito in these three cases. Our results would appear to throw new light on Carter's observations in Mississippi, as to the period required between the introduction of the first (infecting) case and the occurrence of secondary cases of yellow fever.

Since we here, for the first time, record a case in which a typical attack of yellow fever has followed the bite of an infected mosquito, within the usual period of incubation of the disease, and in which other sources of infection can be excluded, we feel confident that the publication of these observations must excite renewed interest in the mosquito theory of the propagation of yellow fever, as first proposed by Finlay.

From the first part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusions:

1. The blood taken during life from the general venous circulation, on various days of the disease, in eighteen cases of yellow fever successively studied, has given negative results as regards the presence of B. icteroides.

2. Culture taken from the blood and organs of 11 yellow fever cadavers have also proved negative as regards the presence of this bacillus.

3. Bacillus icteroides (Sanarelli) stands in no causative relation to yellow fever, but, when present, should be considered as a secondary invader in this disease.

From the second part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusion:

The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect.

A POLITICAL MISTAKE.

"I'VE jest been down ter the corners ter hear that fellow from the city tell us how we ought ter run the gov-ment," said the deacon, dropping in the kitchen, where Hannah was doing up the season's preserves.

"He waz a putty slick talker," he continued, halving a peach and gulping both down, minus the stone, with one twist of his throat muscles. "Putty slick, I should say. Sorter made ye believe that white waz black an' a Burksheer hog warn't a hog at all unless he said so. I s'pose he didn't b'lieve all he said himself, but he thought we did."

Hannah swooped a ladel of newly preserved pears from the brass kettle to a glass jar, closed it tight and then replied:

"I thought you waz gone a long time, Ezra, an' I might have knowed it waz politics."

"As I waz sayin', that fellow waz putty slick with his tongue," the deacon continued, not noticing the interruption. "When he said the country waz goin' ter the dogs an' he waz lying awake nights thinkin' o' it, I sorter pitied him. He didn't look 's if he he'd lost much sleep over it, but I thought maybe I waz mistaken. He said that we waz goin ter becum an empire, an' that King William waz goin' ter rule us like them kings in story books, if we didn't up an' vote agin him. I asked him which William he meant, sayin' that there waz two Williams that wanted ter be king. He sorter looked sad at that, an' said:

"'My friend, did ye take this as a joke? If ye did, I fell sorry fur yer intelligence. I ain't out here ter instruct simple minded children.'

"I said I waz glad ter hear it, fur I thought from his talk he didn't think we knewed much. Then because some of 'em laughed at this he sorter riled up an' said:

"'If the gentleman that is so fond of interruptin' will step up where I can see him I'll answer his questions. That's what I'm here for. Step right up this way! Right here, sir!'

"Then I walked up, an'—"

"Ezra, ye didn't," interjected Hannah.

"Yes, I did. I warn't afraid of 'em, nor of him. If the country waz a goin' ter the dogs I wanted ter know. I might do some of the lyin' awake o' nights, too, then. There ain't no one that thinks more o' his country that me, an' if it's all wrong I'm goin' ter know it. Ye didn't know ye waz livin' under a king, Hannah, did ye, an' that we ain't got no more liberty now than we had before we licked the Britishers, an' that we air only a colony of England agin?"

"Land o' goodness, Ezra, what be ye talkin' 'bout!"

"Jest what that fellow said, an' then he says that we couldn't make a livin' any more jest fur supportin' an army an' a retinoo of King William's courtiers. Ye can't sell what ye raise on yer farms, he says, an' there ain't no money in the land, not 'nough ter go round an' give every man twenty dollars. That kinder stumped some of 'em in the audience, an' I could see 'em scratchin' their heads. I began ter feel that we had more'n our share of the money, Hannah, an' feelin' scrry fur the speaker, I said, says I:

"'Do ye know the price of hogs round here?'

"'No, sir,' he said, 'I do not, an' what's that got ter do with the money question. I might ask ye if ye have any hogs?'

"'Yes,' says I, 'one or two putty black an' white ones, an' I thought I'd take some off your hands if ye didn't have twenty dollars ter yer name. I might scrape up a leetle more'n that.'

"'Ah, more levity, I see!' he said. 'Our friend here must have his leetle joke. Then let him have it. We'll have a lesson in hogs here, a little sum in arithmetic. Ye say ye'd take some hogs off my hand if I had 'em ter sell?'

"'Yes,' I says, 'seein' you need the money an' there ain't no market fur what ye raise on the farms, I'll buy 'em.'

"'This is a bargain, gentlemen, ter illustrate my point, an' ye're all witnesses ter it,' he said, turnin' ter the audience an' wavin' his hand. 'How many hogs will ye take?'

"'Bout twenty if ye can bring 'em tomorrow.

"'An' what price will ye give fer 'em?' he asks again.

"'Jest what they're quoted in the papers ter be wurth, an' maybe a leetle more, seein' it's ye.'

"'Twenty hogs termorrow at the highest market rates,' he says, quietly, 'an' ter make the bargain good we'll each deposit twenty dollars with the chairman of this meeting ter be forfeited if either one fails ter keep ter the terms o' the agreement. It that right?'

"'It is,' I said, an' we both put up our money."

"Ye didn't, Ezra!"

"Yes I did, Hannah, an' them hogs won't cum termorrow, an' that city fellow's twenty dollars will be mine. There ain't no hogs in twenty miles o' here that don't belong ter me, an' if he cums ter buy 'em from me he'll have ter pay a leetle more'n the market prices. I guess he'll let me claim the twenty dollars. 'Twould be cheaper fur him in the end. Somehow some people talk too much.

"These preserves are good, Hannah, an' ye got a lot of 'em. But if anybody cums roun' tryin' to buy hogs doen't sell 'em any. Tell 'em they must see me."

GEORGE E. WALSH.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

$2.64

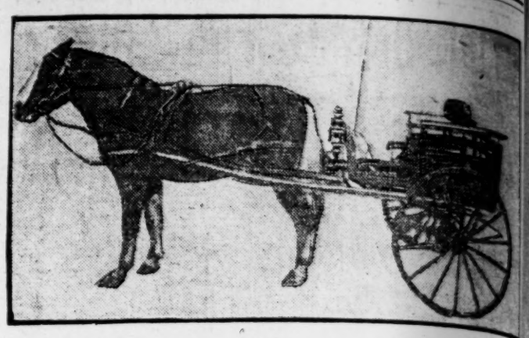
ATLANTA TO MACON AND RETURN.

Account annual communication, Grand Lodge Masons, Macon, October 30th to November 1, 1900, Central of Georgia railway will sell tickets from all points in Georgia at one fare for round trip, selling October 28th-29th and for trains scheduled to arrive in Macon prior to noon 30th. Limited returning November 2d. Ticket office 16 Wall street and union depot. 10 28 2t

Proposals Wanted.

City of Savannah, Office Director of Public Works, Savannah, Ga., October 23, 1900.—Sealed proposals are wanted for furnishing the city of Savannah with 12,000 square yards of granite blocks. Specifications furnished upon application. GEO. M. GADSDEN, Director. 10 25 7t

THE HORSE SHOW



Has been the sensation in Atlanta for the last few days, and all Atlanta—men, women and children—have been enthused upon the subject of Fine Horses. The show at the Fair Grounds is over and the excitement has been transferred to . . . . . .

EISEMAN BROS.'

MEN'S AND BOY'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL PONY and DOG CART.

A Prize Winner at the Fair and Worth $250.00.

IT IS TO BE GIVEN AWAY HERE ON JANUARY 1st, 1901.

The above is a photograph of the Pony and Cart, and the original will be on exhibition at our Store within the next few days.

Beginning Monday, October 28th, every purchaser of goods in our Children's Department to the amount of one ($1.00) dollar, will receive a ticket entitling the bearer to one chance in the drawing. Each purchaser will receive a ticket for every dollar's worth of goods so bought by him or her, say two dollar purchase gets two tickets, three dollar purchase three tickets and so on, and each ticket, by whomsoever held, will stand an equal chance with any other ticket to draw the Pony and Cart.

One dollar spent in this Department now, may be the means of securing for your little fellow this beautiful Pony and Cart, which, more than anything else, he would love to have.

NO SUCH PREMIUM OFFERING

has ever been attempted by any Firm in the south. This Children's Department is the most complete one in any Southern City. You'll find here everything boys wear. Double Breasted Suits, Sailor Blouse Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Junior Suits, Vester Suits with fancy vests or with self-vests, Vest Suits with fancy vests or with self-vests, Tuxedo Suits, Box Overcoats, Raglan Overcoats, Russian Blouse Overcoats, Czar Overcoats, Ulster Overcoats, Paddock Overcoats and Reefer Overcoats—Separate Pants and separate Fancy Vests, Macintoshes, Rubber Coats—Underwear in two piece suits and in union Suits. Stockings, Leggings, Knee Caps, Garters, Sampson Braces, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt-waists, Blouse Shirt-waists, Blouse-waists, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves, Boy's Canes and Umbrellas, Hats and Caps, Shoes both for School and Dress—in fact everything worn by Boys you can buy here.

Come and Bring the Little Fellows to see the Pony and Cart.

EISEMAN BROS.

11, 13, 15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.

ONLY ONE ENTRANCE.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Continued from Sixth Page.

At the home of the bride's father, on Jackson street, at 5:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Essie Campbell, daughter of Mr. William Campbell, and Mr. Albert Wadley Kirkland were married, Rev. E. D. McDougall, of the Presbyterian church, officiating.

Mr. L. H. Jerger and family, who have been spending several weeks in New York, have returned home.

Miss Marie Patten, who has been spending some time here with the family of Mr. Arthur Patten, has returned to her home at Port Tampa, Fla.

TALLAPOOSA, GA.

Miss Florence Hitchcock has returned from a visit to friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. John Jones left this city last Wednesday for her future home in Ensley, Ala.

Miss Ethel Connell is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. Bingham, of Birmingham, is visiting in this city.

Mrs. A. W. Eddy returned this week from a visit to Ohio. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Miss Laura, who has been away from the city for two years.

Mr. Howell Cobb entertained a number of his friends Friday evening at the home of his grandmother, Mrs Prebble.

Miss Stella Kiker is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Miss Hattie Hahlman is visiting her brother, Mr. Walter Trechsel, of Birmingham.

The Woman's Relief Corps gave a literary entertainment of high order at Odessa hall Friday evening.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Mrs. C. L. Thigpen is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Miss Lily, who is attending Wesleyan Female college at Macon.

Mrs. T. J. Willis has returned to her home in Tattnall county, after a visit with her son, J. R. Willis.

Mrs. E. P. Peabody is on a visit to her brother, J. W. Hitch, a student of Emory college.

WEST POINT, GA.

On last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock in the First Methodist church Miss Ida R. Jackson and Mr. Charles G. Cassels, of Gadsden, Ala., were married. The church was a bower of loveliness. In front of the vine-covered chancel was an artistic arch of roses, from which was suspended the marriage bells. Under the arch stood Miss Jackson and Mr. Cassels surrounded by their attendants. The bride was handsomely gowned in white duchess satin, the bridesmaids in white organdies over taffeta. Mr. and Mrs. Cassels were tendered a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, afterwards leaving on the 9 o'clock train for their future home in Gadsden.

Miss Jimmie Earle Jackson gave an "at home" complimentary to her friends, Misses Drakeford, of Tuskegee, Ala., Friday evening, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Miss Marie Smith, of Gainesville, Ga., who has been the attractive visitor of Mrs. W. C. Batson, has returned home.

Mrs. C. C. Hardy is in Columbus this week.

Misses Lanier were the guests of the Gate City Friday.

Misses Mary Jim Whitaker and Anadel Hudmon attended Opelika's street fair Thursday.

Friday evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lanier entertained most charmingly in honor of Miss Charlie Belle Collins, in their handsome new home. Each guest was presented with a dainty souvenir, after which a delicious luncheon was served. The lovely decorations of cut flowers were much admired.

Mrs. R. O. Kyle, of Gadsden, is visiting relatives in our city.

Mrs. L. S. Turner and Miss Mary has returned from an extended visit to Atlanta.

The Saturday Afternoon Club held its meeting last Saturday afternoon with Miss Mary Freeman. They were entertained with a "drawing party," which was a source of much amusement. A prize, a beautiful hat pin, was awarded Miss Sara Little. Among the invited were Misses Adams, Hayes, Poer, Higginbothem, Lucy Lanier, Mrs. Eunice Winston and Mrs. Eugene Randall.

WATKINSVILLE, GA.

Miss Jeffie Snellings, of Madison, is visiting Miss Fannie Langford.

Miss Bettie Dickens is visiting relatives in Atlanta and Conyers.

Mrs. Emily Harris, of Bishop, was the guest of Mrs. R. B. Harris last week.

Miss Fannie Langford spent several days of last week in Walton county, attending the co-operation meeting at Mt. Vernon church.

Miss Daisy Harris has returned from a visit to Monroe.

Mrs. J. C. Dickens, Mrs. J. M. Butler and Miss Emma Durham visited in Walton county this week and were present at the co-operation meeting.

WASHINGTON, GA.

Mrs. Hudson returned to Greenville, S. C., after a visit of several weeks to Mrs. L. M. Hill.

Miss Pauline Barksdale left Monday for Ninety Six, S. C.

Mrs. John Meacham, of Statesboro, is visiting relatives in Washington.

Miss Lula Callaway left Thursday for Atlanta to attend the Southern Shorthand and Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Anthony returned Wednesday from Atlanta.

Miss Mary Cozart is visiting in Atlanta, and before her return will be the guest of Miss Nellie Lou Walton, at Newnan.

Miss Mamie E. Barksdale left Monday for Hazlehurst, Ga.

Mrs. R. D. Callaway was among the visitors at the fair this week.

Miss Adele McArver returned to Rome Wednesday after a short stay with the Misses Quin.

Mrs. James R. Anthony, of West Palm Beach, Fla., is the guest of Mrs. Clara J. Anthony.

Miss Leslie Jordan entertained at tea Friday evening in honor of Miss Celeste Bounds.

Miss Kathleen Colley is the guest of Miss Bessie Chandler in Atlanta.

Mrs. Joel W. Latimer is visiting friends in Gainesville.

Mrs. T. M. Green returned Monday from Atlanta.

Mrs. A. M. Adams visited friends in Union Point Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Lucas returned Thursday from Atlanta.

Miss Ann Kendricks returned Monday from Macon.

Miss Cornelia Green and Miss Lucy Sims are guests of friends in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Barrett, of New York, are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Barrett

Miss Sarah Vickers returned Wednesday from Atlanta

Mrs. Margaret Wood, of Rome, is visiting Mrs. R. L. Foreman.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice, for the week ending October 27, 1900. Persons calling will please say advertised, and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Women's List.

A—Martha Ash (two), Aney Armstrong, Annie Alexander.

B—Bell Brown, Miss R H Baker, Mrs Q F Bailey, Fraver Bainer, Mrs C Lue Butler, Mrs Marie Beattie, Mrs Blake, Jessie Brooks, Georgia Barde.

C—Mrs M E P Camp, Lass Craven, Lula Campbell, Eula Caldwell, Emma Coker, Mary Chany, Mrs Winnie Crapp, Mrs Malinda Cartrell.

D—Martha Davis, Edna Davis, Miss Dot, Miss M C Dawtrey, Mrs Sallie Dennes.

E—Mrs Lee Edwards, Mrs Maud Ellison, Mrs Mary Edwards, Mrs Peggil Edward, Sudie Elison.

F—Alice Flat, Addie Fambress, Mattie Foster, Ethel Forest.

G—Annie Garner, Bettie Green, Essie M Greene, Mrs Ellen Garmand, Janie Glanlton, Lucy Gort, Lillie Griear, Mrs Molly George, Vallie Gresham, Sophie Gales, Mrs Charles Gordon, Carrie Glen, Susie Grestian.

H—Mrs Kate L Hall, Mrs Julia Hurston, Cay Hanks, Mrs Lela Higgins, Lillie Harries, Nannie Hill, Nettie Haywood, May Heard, Nannie A Hess, Rhoda Hormmons, Minnie Humphrey, Stella Head, Mrs Hattie Hall, Mrs Emma Hammond, Mrs Harris, Mrs A A Huber, Lizzie Hart.

J—Mary E Jordan, Mrs Maggie Jones, Luer Johnston, Mrs H A Jones, Eller Jeders, Captonia Jeams, Frank P Jones.

K—Sallie Kelly.

L—Sallie Little, Mrs Simon Loeb, Margaret Lison, Melvinie Lewis, Lucindie Lukas, Bertha Leeds, Agnes Lumpkin.

M—Sallie Mcord, Lizzie Mitchell, Mrs Mary Morris, Margaret Mays, Mrs Mary Myrick, Lucinda Megee, Mrs Emil Morkor, Mrs Emma Miller, Emma Mailcom, Mrs E Moors, Eunice Mavoden, Lula McRoy, Mrs S Mitchell, Mrs Lener T Marl, Mrs S A McAllister, Rossy Maldon, Mrs A E Montague.

N—Mrs Jura Newton, Mrs Deala Norman, Mrs Ana Nolan.

P—Alice Patterson, Callie Pass, Mrs W A Z Pirsnis, Mrs Lidjeul Porake.

R—Mit Robison, Jessie Reid (two), Mrs James Reese, Mrs Hattie Rodgers, Gussie Randall, Mrs Charles S Robeson, Betty Ray, Mrs M E Reynolds.

S—Mrs Mill Savers, Caroline Stokes, Dora Spriggins, Mrs Carry Strickland, Mrs E W Sims.

T—Mrs Lenora Townsor, Mary J Tuggle, Mrs W E Tatum, Lula Bell Thomas, Lucy Thompson, Helen Tompkins, Miss D M Thomas, Annie Thomas.

V—Mrs D Varner.

W—Mrs Julia Wuthe, Miss J White, Hazel Wood, Mrs E Williams, Corrie Wilson, Margaret Williams, Mamie Williams, Quenie Watkins, Mrs Sallie Whittaker, Sallie Webb, Lena Williams, Mrs Julia Williams, Lena Watkins.

Y—Mrs Yancey, Funda Young.

Men's List.

A—T W Allin, F G Alexander, E W Arnold, Jim Abernathy, Jim Adams, W E Allen, Willie Alexander.

B—William S Brown (two), Will Bernard, H F Barnes, S P Bickers, John Brown, John Bel Beattie, G T Bird (two), M F Bragard, G B Butler, E T Burks, C J Benjimine, W C Brown, George D Barnard, Charles R Burson, A J Boeck.

C—Earle H Calkins, Frank Churchman, H D Corrally, Dr J A Carter, Jim Clipper, Frank Caldwell, Rev M J Cooper, C E Campbell, W L Capps, H C Crowley.

D—E L Daniell, L S Daniel, J A Dudley, James N Dillon, Richard Davis, T S Dun, Wil Doden.

E—T E Elder, N M Echols, Jones Eason, F Evers, J R Evans, Andrew Edwards.

F—Rubins Freeman, Warnen Fulks, Mr Fowler.

G—W P Glenn, T O A Gamble, Samuel Gilbert, Manard Gay, Mr Goodman, J Grarry, I W Gay.

H—John Hand, Johny Harris, H H Harrison, H Howard, G T Hinton, H Holbrook, Fred L Hambreck, T Hampton, Bill Harralson, Buddie Hammonds, S S Halston (two), George Holmes, R E Hardaway, J B Hines, Mose Holmes, Dr Howard, A L Hutcheson, Dr W P Head, W P Hay.

J—Franklin Jackson, W E A Jones, M Jones, Mack Johnson, Levie Jones, Mer Co, J W Jenkins.

K—Sherod A Keen, A L Kenner, T Kellett, John Keys, Mrs C W Kitchen, Hener King.

L—H Livingston, Joseph H Manley, T Laymon, Draner Losson, Rufus Lester.

M—W J Martin, Dr W A Medlock, Mabrey, John H Moore, J C Malvenour, C P Mulling, Arthur Moore, Robert McLoud, A McVitts, A McDonald & Co, C W McInley, J E McDaniel, McCormick.

N—Guss Nations, Colonel Nesbitt, John Nally.

P—J A Pearce, Noel C Pitts (two), T C Phillips, Joseph Porton, A T Pool, Jim Perkins, Capt Pitts.

R—I Z Ragsdale, T E Robingson, Wes Riles, Waldo Rich, J A Reid, John Rose, Mr Rawson, Monroe Reber.

S—J J Sheron, D S Schriener, J T Sell, Lum Saunders, Simon Simpkins, W Swan, L H Sewell, M M Sikes, Edward South, C T Smith, Jordan Smith, L Smith, Mr H Smith, Hafie Smith, S Spuriark, Ducky Strong.

T—J E Triplett (four), A W Thomas, Jesse Taylor, T B Thomas, Will Trent, Wyatt Turner.

W—G F Weeme, W W White, W Watson, R A Westbrook, Julius Wilson, J B Wilson, J Crampton Walters, Wall, Mr Williams, Andrew Wilson, Abram Ward, Richard Washington, Watkins, H S Weems, H G Werner, G W Williams, Gee Wah, Frank Williams.

Y—Gideon Young, Morton Young.

Miscellaneous.

Interstate Collg Agency, The Mirdock ave; A Nelson & Co, Rubber Stamp Co, Solsprops Mfg Co, Iron Works, Sounding Rod and Pass, Wise & Co, E V R R Dept, Solprops, proprietor, Coe & Kahn, Waney, Pickens, Cox & Kahn, Harsington & Co, Hulchison & Co, Home Office (two).

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CASTORIA

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HALLIE ERMINE RIVES

Has achieved international fame by her authorship of "A Furnace of Fire." It is sold in Atlanta by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Are You Going East?

If so, the Lackawanna Railroad presents for your consideration the short route and best services to New York, Philadelphia, Scranton, Binghamton, Corning, Waverly, Elmira, Rochester and Dansville.

BOSTOCK'S MIDWAY FADED IN A NIGHT

Yesterday's Sun Saw the Tented Enclosure a Littered Solitude.

IT HAS GONE TO VALDOSTA

Many Pleasure Seekers Went Out to Fair Grounds Yesterday.

THE EXHIBITORS LEAVE IN A RUSH TODAY

Fair Was a Magnificent Success and Directors Are Considering Plans for Better One Next Year.

Vale the Southern Interstate fair!

The tents of the Midway, like that of Longfellow's Arab, were folded during the small hours of Sunday morning, and by sun-up the spielers and gifted artists of that cosmopolitan aggregation had silently stolen away. Today the tents so familiar to fair-goers can be seen at Valdosta, where the Bostock company is under contract to show during the Georgia state fair. Before leaving Atlanta, Louis J. Beck, the manager, expressed his hearty appreciation of the patronage given the Midway here. He said it had equaled his most sanguine expectations. Chiquita, the famous Cuban dwarf, showed to 50,000 people in the four days of her sojourn in Atlanta. Of the various attractions, Manager Beck said that "B-Z," the snake-eater, had the most admissions to her credit.

There was considerable activity at the fair grounds yesterday among the exhibitors, who were anxious to lose no time in making their shipments. This was especially true in the live stock class. There was more or less packing in all the buildings. All day the grounds presented an animated appearance, hundreds of pleasure seekers taking advantage of the beautiful Indian summer weather and rambling about the park.

Secretary Martin took a well-earned rest yesterday. He will be occupied at the offices of the fair association on the grounds for two or three days yet, winding up the business of the great Southern Interstate fair of 1900. Already plans are being considered relative to the next fair, the details of which will be announced later. The horse show of 1901 will surpass that of this year in magnitude and magnificence. Nearly all of the live stock exhibitors say they will be stronger represented than ever next year, and if, as is claimed, the exhibits in that important department will surpass this year's exceptionally fine display, there will indeed be a notable advance. This year's live stock show was pronounced by the judge to have been 100 per cent better than that of last year. It ranked along with the great cattle exhibitions of the northern thoroughbred states. The live stock show of next year's fair is expected to be greatly improved in the number and quality of the exhibits from Georgia.

In every department the fair which closed Saturday was an improvement on its predecessors. The agricultural display was a wonderful educator to the farmers of the south, and will do much to stimulate improved methods and more pride in that noblest and most useful of employments. The evidences there shown of what Georgia soil, with intelligent cultivation and fertilization, will produce were a surprise to all who inspected the very interesting and extensive display of farm products. Some decided advances were also made in the exhibits in the woman's building. In many respects they were fully abreast of the exhibits of woman's handiwork at expositions of a more pretentious character. The manufacturing and trade exhibits in the main building seem to have left little room for improvement next year. The allotted space was fully occupied by important and tastily arranged displays. It is also hard to see wherein the splendid poultry show of this year leaves anything to be improved on.

The Southern Interstate fair was a signal success. Every one who attended admits that. It was fully up to its pretentions, and reflected credit on its management and Atlanta.

KRUGER IS A MILLIONAIRE.

London Mail: Those who are in the habit of thinking of Mr. Kruger as a mere farmer may be surprised to hear that he is a millionaire at least once. How many times over that nice round sum has accumulated in his savings it is impossible to say. To begin with, he has the handsome salary as president of £7,000 a year, together with a coffee allowance, which is £300 a year. Being of a frugal turn of mind, Mr. Kruger has for many years past lived on his coffee money, while out of his presidential salary and "perquisites" he is believed to have succeeded in saving about £30,000 a year.

Over and above this, Mr. Kruger has many indirect sources of income. It has been shown that he has a very large interest in the Netherlands railway, while he is also directly concerned in the consumption of dynamite, as well as several other flourishing monopolies.

Mr. Kruger owns over 100 farms in different parts of the Transvaal. Some are productive, others are not. For instance, in the Rustenburg district many of the best tobacco growing farms are his, and the lessees pay him very handsome rents.

His gold mining farms have also brought him in a goodly amount; a few he has sold to the halted Uitlander capitalist, others he retains or hopes to retain.

Comparatively recently a farm he had held for some years was floated into a gold-mining company, and although his name does not appear in the list of shareholders he received almost the whole of the purchase price in cash. It is said that many of the Transvaal president's safest investments have been made in Holland and Germany. He is likewise reported to be a heavy holder of German consols and French rentes.

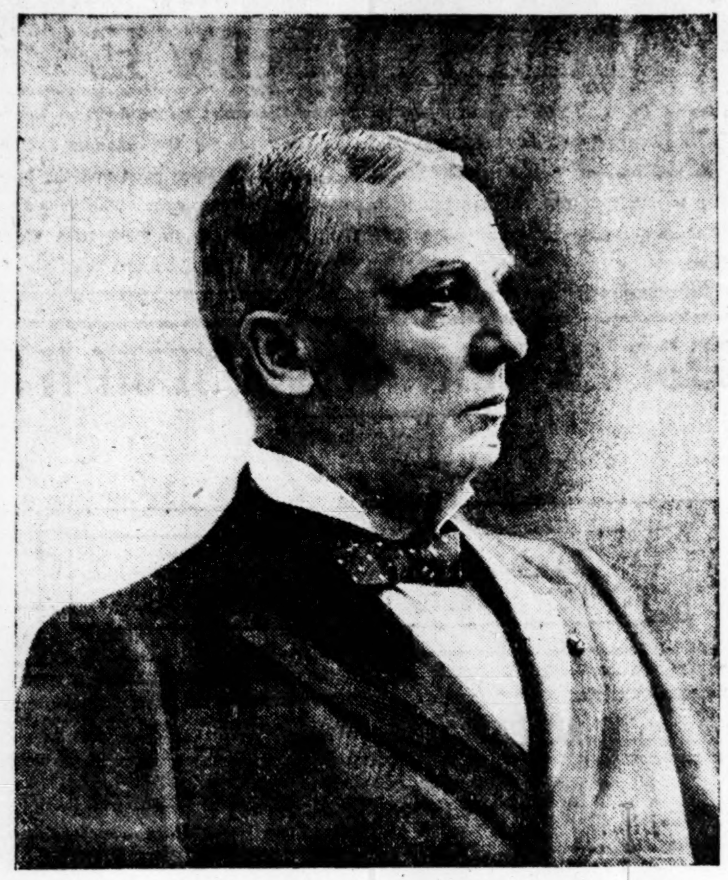
Personally Mr. Kruger is not a generous individual, despite his great wealth. At the time of the dreadful dynamite explosion in Johannesburg a few years ago the Uitlander firms subscribed a magnificent total not far short of £80,000 to alleviate the distress of the families whose breadwinners were killed. All the victims were either Boers, natives or Chinese; literally not one Englishman suffered. Mr. Kruger was asked for a subscription and promised £25. His name was put down on the subscription list for that sum, but, despite continual dunning on the part of the secretary, the subscription was never forthcoming.

WHITE COTTOLENE is guaranteed for its quality and purity.

The N.K.Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 125 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

DR. E. B. ANDREWS WILL LECTURE ON GEN. LEE



E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the distinguished chancellor of the University of Nebraska, will lecture on General Robert E. Lee before the Atlanta Lecture Association, at the Grand Opera House next Thursday night.

Dr. Andrews is widely known in this country. He was formerly president of Brown university, which position he resigned about four years ago. He was afterwards elected superintendent of the public school system of Chicago, but there was too much politics in the system and he accepted the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska.

This lecture on General Lee is pronounced by the press to be one of the best lectures on the platform. It has made a great hit everywhere that it has been delivered. The newspapers of Louisville, Savannah, Nashville, Augusta, New Orleans, Dallas and Chattanooga have spoken of the address in the highest terms. The Augusta Herald said of him:

"One of the best lectures ever heard here. Bursts of applause continually interrupted the lecturer, which testified not only to the reverence for the subject by the large and cultured audience, but to the appreciation of the source from which the welcome thoughts were heard. * * * In a forcible, direct and masterly way, which proved him to be not only the scholar and deep thinker but the clear sighted historian, Dr. Andrews presented view after view until the whole stood out in all its glorious radiance. With a no less skillful hand, he painted in the background of battles and camps, giving the heroic figure its proper setting without taking away any of its lusture, in this way throwing some valuable side lights on the history of the war which could not fail to be of inestimable value to those interested in the every detail of the way the battle was fought."

SATURDAY NIGHT SCENES AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Have you ever been in the police barracks on a Saturday night between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, when business was flush? No? Then you have missed some scenes, which, while they may not be elevating, are directly interesting to the initiated and which hold a moral for humanity.

If you had been at the barracks last Saturday night you would have witnessed the following scenes, all within one brief hour, from 10 to 11 o'clock:

"'Rah Spryan!"

The wagon man was steering in an inebriated politician.

"'Rah Spryan!"

The prisoner reeled half around and clutched at the desk railing.

"You seem to be a red-hot Bryan man," remarked the turnkey, as he searched the prisoner's pockets for effects.

"Betcher life," replied the man as he steadied himself with the railing.

"'Rah Spryan!"

"Free silver man?" queried the turnkey as he took out a lot of coin from a vest pocket.

"Betcher life. 'Rah Spryan!"

"And free liquor, too," said the turnkey, as he drew a flask, half full, from a coattail pocket.

"Betcher life. Shfree severy shing. 'Rah Spryan!"

And as the cell door closed upon him a muffled and far-away voice could be heard:

"'Rah Spryan!"

"Lynch him! I want him lynched!"

A red-headed white woman made this exclamation as she rushed into the barracks from the patrol wagon, and she was frantic with excitement.

The woman had been found drunk in a cab at the union depot, and when the officer undertook to arrest her she turned upon the negro cabman and charged him with having insulted her, a story which the officer did not believe, as the woman was crazed with the effects of a drunken debauch.

"If you are a white man; if there flows a drop of Caucasian blood in your veins," the woman shrieked hysterically, as she faced a crowd of policemen, "I call upon you to lynch that negro!"

Then she fell over into a chair and kicked up her heels and screamed herself hoarse. She was placed in a cell, where she kept yelling "Lynch him!" and continued her fearful screaming until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Finally she dropped into a sleep from physical exhaustion.

A negro man, with one eye resembling a camel's hump, staggered into the barracks with the wagon man holding him up, and as he glared out of his only open eye, he exclaimed:

"Fuss time yer eber had dis nigger in de calaboose."

"That's wonderful," replied the station sergeant. "How did that happen?"

"Hain't been in dis town but one day," was the reply, "and I tuk in 'Catur street and er nigger beat me up bekase I 'lowed dat Bumminham em er better town den Atlanty."

"How many drinks have you had?" asked the sergeant.

"Who; me?"

"No, the other fellow."

"Ise had nigh onto half er dozen."

"And got only one eye closed!" exclaimed the sergeant.

"He'll need an eye-opener in the morning," remarked the turnkey, as he led the negro for the first time to a cell—in this city.

"Shi doan care er—".

A well-dressed young man was talking to the station sergeant as the turnkey searched his pockets.

"Well, you ought to care," replied the sergeant.

"Shi had bad sluck."

"Any man who is drunk is in bad luck."

"Shi worse shan shat."

"Lost your job?"

"Worse shan shat."

The station sergeant made no further remark, and the young man called out as he was started back to the prison:

"Shi bet on srong shorse severy time."

A white man and a white woman were hustled into the barracks, both so drunk they could neither walk nor talk, but, like "B. Z.," the snake eater on the midway, they had to crawl. They were husband and wife.

"Here is a pair who got drunk together, and it was all in the family," stated the wagon man.

The woman laughed harshly and cried out that she was sober and the man was drunk.

At this the man called her a "lying fool," and the woman made a dive to scratch his eyes. She lost her balance and tumbled over to the floor.

The old couple, for man and wife were over sixty, had got drunk and were fighting in their home so that the police were sent for by neighbors.

As the couple were led away to the prison, the station sergeant remarked:

"Their son is already back there for being drunk. They can hold a family reunion, if they wish to."

ALFORD TELLS OF JOURNEY.

Young Georgian Writes of His Trip to Philippines with the Marine Battalion.

The family of J. Edward Alford, private in Company C, first battalion of United States marines, now in the Philippines, has received a long letter from him in which he gives an account of his trip from the time he left New York until he reached Manila.

The letter is written in the nature of a diary, and relates incidents of each day of the long and tiresome journey.

Private Alford is a well-known Georgia boy, and his friends will be pleased to know of his safe arrival in the Philippines, and that he is now engaged in post duty.

His diary of the trip is personal in nature, and was written for the benefit of his relatives. He describes in a realistic manner the sensations of a soldier who is travelling rapidly away from home and friends to do duty in a foreign country. He tells of the country through which he traveled, and of the sea voyage. Altogether the diary is a document of considerable interest, and will be preserved by his friends.

Death of an Infant.

The little son of V. O. Hyatt, aged one year and four months, died at the family residence, No. 53 Alexander street, yesterday. The funeral will occur this morning.

LULA D. WAS A WINNER.

Name Was Inadvertently Left Off List of Winners at the Recent Horse Show.

One of the local blue ribbon horses at the recent horse show that failed to get credit in the Constitution summaries as the result of an inadvertent error was Lula D, the property of Jeff Lucas, of Atlanta.

Lula D was one of the prettiest horses shown in her class, and received high praise from the judges, who awarded the prizes.

Lula D and Woodford King were two of the Atlanta horses competing with Kentucky owned horses that won blue ribbons, and it is a matter of considerable pride to their owners that they should have been successful in such a large field.

$2.64 to Macon and Return, via Southern Railwa, Account Grand Lodge of Masons.

On account of above occasion Southern railway will sell from Atlanta round trip tickets to Macon at $2.64. Tickets on sale October 29th and for morning trains October 30th; good to return November 2, 1900.

Southern Railway—Four daily trains each way. Forty-five minutes quickest line. Further information can be had at Kimball house or union depot ticket offices. BROOKS MORGAN, D. P. A.

HUSBAND LEAVES WIFE AND BABES

Mrs. Martha Rawlins at Police Barracks with Two Children.

SAYS SHE WANTS TO WORK

Her Husband Left Her for a Younger and Handsomer Woman.

HEARD ATLANTA WOULD HELP DESTITUTE

She Tells Her Pathetic Story to the Police—Was an Orphan Girl—Must Have Work.

Deserted by her husband for a younger and handsomer woman, Mrs. Martha Rawlins arrived in Atlanta Saturday with two small children from Calhoun, Ga., for the purpose of trying to make a living.

Atlanta is getting to be the Mecca for nearly all the poor, deserted women in this and adjoining states, and so far they have found enough charity and love for unfortunate humanity in the community to thank God and bless Atlanta.

The story of Mrs. Rawlins's desertion is more pathetic than the usual run of such basness on the part of mankind.

She worked hard and did all in her power to please her husband and the only reason he had for leaving her and the children was that he met a younger and better looking woman who was as base as himself.

Mrs. Rawlins is not old herself, but trouble and toil have taken away any traces of girlish beauty she might have had in the days gone by.

One of her children is three years old and the other seven months. They are both babies, in fact.

She is homeless, friendless and without a cent of money.

Four years ago as Miss Martha Crump she married Frank Rawlins, then a prosperous farmer near Calhoun. She was an orphan and had no brothers or sisters. In truth, she was utterly alone in the world and to find herself loved by a man who was willing to take her to his home was a bright ray of sunshine in her life.

But the sunshine did not last long. Frank Rawlins met a young girl from Rome and he fell in love with her, forgetting his vows to the orphan girl he had wed.

The Rome girl agreed to an elopement, and last January she and Rawlins disappeared, going to Texas, it is said.

Mrs. Rawlins struggled along as best she could. Her second child was born after her husband so basely deserted her.

She was told that there lived in Atlanta people with open purses and big hearts who were always ready to help the truly destitute and deserving. So she came here and went to the police barracks for a place to shelter herself and babes, while the chief of police made efforts to get her work.

She is still at the barracks and wants work of any kind.

"I am ready to put my hands to anything that is offered me," she stated to a reporter of The Constitution yesterday. "I must put bread in my children's mouths."

JOE CORN'S MASQUERADE AS JESSE JAMES'S SON

The advent in Atlanta of a young man with a bad gray eye, who called himself Frank James, the son of Jesse James, last week resulted in a highly interesting, not to say sensational story with the police and city detectives.

He took in the fair, got drunk, had a woman arrested on the charge of robbery, told a wild and wooly story about his parentage and then suddenly left for parts unknown, while the city detectives held all of his baggage, and still hold it.

Along with this bit of wild west drama comes another story of how the woman, whom the son of Jesse James had arrested, was converted from a life of evil and she has now gone back to her husband's fireside, he being willing to play the role of 'Ostler Joe, and her conversion is said to have been brought about by her arrest by order of Jesse James, heir apparent, and only apparent.

The way in which the young man tried to impress the officers and the newspaper reporters with his lineal descendancy from the notorious James family by talking sharp and hard and rolling his gray eyes about with malevolent expressions, was ludicrous as well as impressive.

The fellow had gotten all the history of the James family down pat, and he would sit and tell about his "Uncle Frank" and his "Cousin Jesse."

He wore a pistol scabbard, flauntingly displayed across his red flannel shirt. He ignored the conventionality of an overshirt, doubtless thinking it would be a shirt waste.

Whenever he would see any one approaching him he would turn his back and when spoken to would wheel suddenly and glaringly at his questioner.

All of this had its effect, and when he exclaimed: "Aha, the woman had better give me that money if she knows what is good for her. Tell her who I am. Aha!" The police stared at him in awe and wonder.

The alleged Frank James, son of Jesse, had Alma Sharpton, a woman who had left her husband, arrested on the charge of taking $27, all of his earthly wealth. That a son of Jesse James could come to Atlanta and get held up and fleeced of all his money made a novel and striking chapter to the story.

The Sharpton woman was arrested and locked up.

Frank James spent a night as a sleeper in the city prison.

Friday morning Frank James left the police barracks and never returned. He did not take his two valises which he had stated contained "dead oodles of fine clothes."

The Sharpton woman in the meantime, was visited by two ladies who are doing missionary work in the city prison, and the woman promised to reform and lead a better life. She was turned out for want of prosecution, and she left to go back to her husband.

This made a very touching chapter to the story about Jesse James' son.

Then the city detectives wanted Frank James. They declared that he was sailing under false colors and might be a crook. But they never found Frank.

Yesterday morning the detectives opened the young man's grips and they found:

An old pistol, two new shirts, a paper box and a lot of old clothes which had been well worn.

In a coat pocket they discovered two letters which the officers think show the identity of the alleged Frank James. The letters were addressed to "Joe Corn."

"Our high-flying Frank James, son of Jesse James," said Detective Lanford, "is only Joe Corn. I don't blame him much for changing his name. He got to fooling with Decatur street corn and that was the cause of his downfall."

What is bothering the detectives is Joe Corn leaving the city and not taking his grips.

"But it is an ill wind that blows no one good," remarked an officer last night, "and Joe Corn's masquerade as Jesse James' son has resulted in some good, and after all there was no special harm in his creating a little sensation by scaring folks with fake ancestry."

AMUSEMENTS

Rapidity of action is the keynote of the new play, "Private John Allen," which Charles B. Hanford brings to the Grand this afternoon and tonight. The interest goes bounding from situation to situation and from climax to climax with a swiftness which does not permit the auditor's attention to flag for an instant; and yet, with all its excitement and plot intricacies, the play is most noteworthy as a beautiful and studiously drawn picture of custom and characters in the south. Mr. Hanford has assigned no reason for his action in making his present season an exception to the rule that has hitherto held him rigidly to the classic drama, beyond the very good one that he considers "Private John Allen" a great play, one which the public will enjoy and which an actor may take honest pride in presenting.

Private John Allen, who won his title by service in the war, combined with the fact that he was, by some strange oversight, the only man in his community who had not been made, either as a matter of compliment or by the official formalities, a "judge" or a "major" or a "colonel." He is a politician, but not in the serio-comic sense that is usually expected when a character thus described is introduced on the stage. He is a hard fighter, an ardent lover, a patient loser and a generous victor. Although Mr. Hanford has the largest collection of scenery for the Shakespearean drama owned by any actor in the United States, he has declined to indulge in patch work and makeshifts in presenting his new play. Each of the settings portraying the beautiful localities in which the action is laid was especially built for this production and are carried with the company.

Speaking of Mr. Hanford's work, The Savannah News said:

"Mr. Hanford, as Private John Allen, was superb. His reading was faultless, and showed that Mr. Hanford is a past master in that art, be it blank verse something different. He looked the typical southerner that southerners like to admire and revere—strong, magnetic, honest and true as steel. As Private John Allen Mr. Hanford was strikingly like what admirers of William Jennings Bryan take him to be."

The engagement will begin with a matinee today.

Hon. Daniel Maloney will be married to Biddy O'Connor at the Columbia tonight. The wedding will be a public one and everybody is invited to attend. The attendants will be Mr. George E. Lawrence and Miss Glalie Endert, Mr. Ed Giguere and Miss Blanche Boyer, Mr. W. H. St. James and Laura Dacre, Mr. Harry Moore, Mable Lang, Bert Walker, Francis Rodgers and many other prominent people. Mr. Maloney will have his own band and orchestra in attendance and a big time is promised those who attend. See Dan Maloney on parade.

"Maloney's Wedding" will hold the boards of the Columbia Tuesday and Wednesday nights also and at a matinee Wednesday afternoon.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," which will be given Wednesday and Thursday at the Grand, is a play of intense interest, and its composition so natural in construction that one does not think of it as an ideal romance created in the imaginative brain of a literary genius. You simply accept the events as if they had happened that way in reality, so deftly and ingeniously are the characters drawn and presented. The entire play betrays an originality in conception, a naturalness of force and harmony in coloring that places it today as one of the greatest romantic dramas of this decade, and in its presentation this season the management has spared neither effort nor expense in obtaining what is promised as a most excellent company, as well as embellishing the play with a scenic investiture which is said to be superior to any former presentation of this splendid romance.

THE WASTED EPITAPH.

The cabriolet drew up near Richmond Park. Dr. Kittery, compiler of the famous Latin dictionary, and his second, Mr. Bodmin, stepped out and made their way to the open space of greensward among the trees where the duel was to take place. The sun had scarcely risen yet, and Mr. Bodmin thought with profound grief that it was only yesterday that the great dictionary had been finished, and only last night that the doctor had held a levee of his admirers in the Green Lion coffee house to celebrate the event. Unfortunately, Sir Edward Browne, being the worse for wine, had ventured to dispute with the doctor as to the meaning of "Zythus."

"A malt liquor used by the Egyptians," said the doctor, as one with authority.

"A concoction made from crocodiles' tears and otus leaves," persisted Sir Edward viciously.

"Sir, you are impertinent," said the doctor. "It is a malt liquor such as you yourself would do well to cultivate in place of the more heady Palernian."

The doctor had accepted the invitation to a duel with his customary equanimity. He did not know one end of the pistol from another, and Mr. Bodmin was overcome with a double fear, being convinced, firstly, that the doctor would be shot down like a sheep by his antagonist—a noted duelist; secondly, that in his great concern to finish the composition of an epitaph which had already thrown him into a brown study, the doctor would either forget to pull his trigger at all or else shoot one of the seconds—either of which mishaps would be counted to him as a dishonor. But Mr. Bodmin was too faithful an admirer to refuse the post of second.

"The hasty manner," said Dr. Kittery, as they got out, "in which affairs involving an appeal to the ultima ratio are brought to a conclusion appears to me to be as intolerable to the individual as it is disgraceful to the community."

"Have you been unable to complete it?" asked Mr. Bodmin, knowing that the doctor was thinking of the short time allowed for his epitaph.

"Sir," said Dr. Kittery, "my epitaph may be ephemeral in duration, and must be less than ephemeral in construction. But I beg to remind you that it was at midnight I disagreed with Sir Edward on the subject of zythus, that three of my hours since have been devoted to slumber, and that one hour and thirty minutes have been consumed in driving to this glade in that rackety cabriolet. You then ask me if I have completed my epitaph. My answer is: No, sir; I have not."

"But you have effected something," urged Mr. Bodmin, knowing that there was no chance of the doctor attending to his pistol while the epitaph remained unfinished.

"If I had effected nothing," said the doctor, "I should be a fool."

"Pray let me hear what you have composed," said Mr. Bodmin, apologetically.

"Your interruptions are insufferable," said the doctor, severely, "but it is my intention to recite the lines to you, in order that you may record them in your notebook. They are to this effect:

"'Stranger, here Kittery lies—observe his fall,
Slain by the reeking tube's unerring ball.'"

"Admirable," murmured Mr. Bodmin. "'The reeking tube's unerring ball'—excellent!"

"The phrase, no doubt, has a classic ring," said the doctor, gratified, "but an epitaph should be essentially commemorative. This only commemorates my death; my more important achievements are neglected."

"They speak for themselves," said Mr. Bodmin. You could not improve on your present lines."

"Possibly I may be permitted, sir, to consider myself as great an authority on the subject of epitaphs as you," said the doctor, misliking the laudation.

"Certainly, certainly," said Mr. Bodmin, in haste.

"Very well, sir. I maintain that the epitaph is not complete. It will be my endeavor to remedy it during the five minutes of existence that still remain to me."

Mr. Bodmin clasped his hands in despair. Here they were already on the ground, and Sir Edward Browne's seconds already at him to measure out the paces and load the pistols.

"Dr. Kittery will not agree to Sir Edward's version of zythus?" inquired this gentleman.

"No, sir," said Mr. Bodmin, sadly. "Dr. Kittery is not in the habit of agreeing to anything that mislikes him."

"Nor Sir Edward."

"Then the affair must proceed?" said Mr. Bodmin.

"Undoubtedly."

Meanwhile the doctor moved up and down abstractedly, shifting his spectacles as an idea came or escaped him.

"I shall be compelled," he murmured, "to alter both lines. 'Here, in this urn' (an invaluable Romanism), 'proud stranger, Kittery.' No, that violates the rules that substantives must be separated."

"'Proud stranger!' Eh—what?"

Mr. Bodmin, paler than before, had come up, and was pressing a pistol into his hand. "It's loaded," he said, as he led the doctor to his position.

The doctor took it absently, murmuring to himself: "Here in this urn."

"You will not, I beseech you, forget to pull the trigger when Sir Edward's second drops his 'kerchief?" said Mr. Bodmin.

"Yes, yes," said the doctor, impatient of interruption. "Here in this urn the bones of Kittery—"

"If," went on Mr. Bodmin, greatly daring, "you will but keep your pistol straight at St. Edward, you may by chance hit him!"

"If you will but oblige me," said the doctor, "by ceasing to chatter, I have the epitaph on the tip of my tongue."

"Gentlemen!" announced the other second, "I shall ask you if you are ready? Count three and drop my handkerchief! If either reserve his fire he shall fall by my hand."

"Remember!" said Mr. Bodmin miserably, slowly tearing himself away.

"Here in this urn the bones of Kittery bide," returned the doctor, "for words ne lived."

"Are you ready, gentlemen? One—"

"And for a word—" continued the doctor.

"Two! Three!"

"He died," said the doctor, half turning to Mr. Bodmin.

At the same moment the 'kerchief fell and two pistols rang out in unison. Mr. Bodmin, shrinking into himself with horror, saw the doctor's hat revolve suddenly on his head. Sir Edward threw up his hands and fell forward.

"You've hit him!" cried Mr. Bodmin triumphantly.

"Hit whom?" said the doctor surprised. "Sir Edward? Impossible."

"But I assure you it is true," said Mr. Bodmin, and indeed it was beyond doubt the case.

"If I had only contemplated this," said the doctor thoughtfully, "I should have completed a very good epitaph for him. However, in either case the last half of the second line would be suitable."

"By good fortune," said Mr. Bodmin, "he is only wounded in the leg!"

"S'death!" said Dr. Kittery indignantly. "In that event the entire composition is wasted."

HORSES SHOD WITH STRAW.

Pearson's Weekly: Straw is put to strange uses in Japan. Most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes. In their case the shoes are tied around the ankles with straw rope, and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so that they form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a half penny per pair, and when they are worn out they are thrown away. Every cart has a stock of fresh new shoes tied to the horse or to the front of the cart, and in Japan it was formerly the custom to measure distances largely by the number of horseshoes it took to cover the distance. So many horseshoes made a day's journey, and the average shoe lasted for about eight miles of travel.

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
101	Jonesboro.. 6 45 am	102	Hapeville.. 6 55 am
* 3	Savannah.. 7 25 am	* 2	Savannah.. 7 50 am
103	Hapeville.. 8 00 am	104	Hapeville.. 8 20 am
*105	Griffin.. 8 40 am	108	Jonesboro..12 10 pm
109	Hapeville.. 9 30 am	110	Hapeville.. 3 40 pm
* 11	Macon.. ..11 20 am	* 12	Macon ..... 4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro.. 2 05 pm	112	Hapeville.. 5 00 pm
113	Hapeville.. 4 50 pm	114	Jonesboro.. 6 10 pm
115	Hapeville.. 6 15 pm	*116	Griffin.. .. 6 30 pm
* 1	Savannah.. 7 35 pm	* 4	Savannah.. 8 30 pm
117	Jonesboro.. 8 05 pm	118	Jonesboro..11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.
119	Hapeville..10 45 am	120	Hapeville.. 9 10 am
121	Hapeville.. 2 05 pm	122	Hapeville..12 50 pm

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
* 8	Nashville....7 30 am	* 2	Nashville..8 15 am
73	Marietta....8 40 am	74	Marietta....12 10 pm
*71	Chat'nooga 10 35 am	* 70	Chat'nooga 4 50 pm
75	Marietta....2 40 pm	72	Marietta....5 30 pm
* 1	Nashville ..7 30 pm	* 4	Nashville..8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
* 38	Montgom'ry11 40 am	* 35	Montgomery5 25 am
* 34	Selma.. ..7 00 pm	* 33	Montgomery1 00 pm
* 36	Selma.. ....11 30 pm	* 37	Selma.. ....4 20 pm
	Accommodation Trains.		Accommodation Trains.
12	College Pk..7 05 am	11	College Pk5 40 am
14	LaGrange ..8 20 am	13	College Pk..8 00 am
16	College Pk.10 00 am	15	Palmetto...11 59 am
20	Palmetto....2 15 pm	19	College Pk..2 30 pm
22	College Pk..3 50 pm	21	College Pk..4 25 pm
24	College Pk..5 55 pm	23	LaGrange..5 35 pm
26	College Pk..7 45 pm	25	College Pk..6 20 pm
28	College Pk..9 50 pm	27	College Pk..8 40 pm
30	College Pk.12 25 am	29	College Pk.11 00 pm
	Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.
42	LaGrange..10 30 am	41	LaGrange....6 00 am

Trains No. 12, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains leave from union passenger station.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
* 41	Norfolk....5 05 am	* 52	Clinton....6 45 am
*403	Washington3 00 pm	*402	Washington12 00 n'n
* 53	Clinton....7 00 pm	* 38	Norfolk....8 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
* 3	Augusta.. ..5 00 am	* 2	Augusta.. ..7 50 am
23	Conyers.. ..6 45 am	26	Lithonia....10 05 am
9	Covington..7 45 am	* 28	Augusta....3 10 pm
* 1	Augusta....12 35 pm	24	Conyers....5 00 pm
25	Lithonia....3 35 pm	10	Covington..6 25 pm
* 27	Augusta....8 20 pm	* 4	Augusta....11 35 pm

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Southern Railway.

Schedule in Effect October 14, 1900.

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND EAST.

	No. 33. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	No. 12. Daily.	No. 18. Ex. Sun.
Lv Atlanta..	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 30 pm
Ar Gainesv'l	2 25 pm	2 15 am	10 25 am	7 33 pm
Ar Cornelia..	....	....	11 25 am	8 30 pm
Ar Toccoa ..	3 33 pm	3 28 am	11 58 am	9 00 pm
Lv Charlotte	3 13 pm	9 35 am	6 30 pm	....
Ar Greensb'r	10 47 pm	12 23 pm	9 52 pm	....
Ar Danville.	11 56 pm	1 38 pm	11 25 pm	....
Ar Wash'ton	6 42 am	8 50 pm	....	....
Ar Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar Phil'phia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar New Y'k	12 43 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar Boston ..	8 00 pm	3 00 pm	....	....
Lv Danville	1 04 am	1 45 pm	1 04 am	....
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	....
Lv Danville	1 00 am	....	....	....
Ar Norfolk..	8 00 am	....	....	....

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CHATTANOOGA, CINCINNATI, MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

	No. 9*	No. 13*	No. 7*	No. 15*
Lv Atlanta.	11 00 pm	5 30 am	7 55 am	4 00 pm
Ar Rome....	2 30 am	7 40 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar Dalton..	3 55 am	8 38 am	11 36 am	7 27 pm
Ar Chatt'ga.	5 45 am	9 45 am	1 00 pm	8 40 pm
Ar Memphis.	7 10 pm	....	7 40 am	7 40 am
Ar Cin'nati.	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 45 am
Ar Knoxville	8 05 am	1 00 pm	8 45 pm	1 10 am
Ar Louis'v'l	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 50 am
Ar St. Louis	7 04 am	7 04 am	....	6 00 pm

MACON, BRUNSWICK AND FLORIDA.

Lv Atlanta..	5 30 am	12 05 n'n	4 10 pm	10 45 pm
Ar Macon.....	8 30 am	2 25 pm	7 10 pm	12 55 am
Ar Jesup......	....	6 50 pm	....	5 20 am
Ar Brunsw'k	....	9 00 pm	....	7 10 am
Ar Jack'ville	....	10 00 pm	....	8 30 am

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BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, KANSAS CITY, SHREVEPORT AND NEW ORLEANS.

	No. 35*	No. 37*	No. 25*
Lv Atlanta....	*5 40 am	*4 15 pm	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	7 47 am	6 20 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	11 35 am	10 00 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	11 45 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Greenville	10 50 pm	11 55 am	....
Lv Birmingham	12 05 pm	10 20 pm	....
Ar Memphis	7 55 pm	7 15 am	....
Ar Kansas City	9 50 am	7 10 am	....
Lv Birmingham	....	10 05 pm	....
Ar Shreveport	....	12 45 n'n	....
Ar New Orleans	....	8 30 am	....

No. 37. Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis. Sleeping Cars between Birmingham and Shreveport.

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GRIFFIN, WARM SPRINGS AND COLUMBUS.

	No. 28.	No. 22
Lv Atlanta.....	5 30 am	4 30 pm
Lv Griffin..	7 09 am	....
Warm Springs..	8 28 am	7 11 pm
Ar. Columbus..	9 50 am	8 35 pm

FORT VALLEY.
Lv Atlanta.. .. .. ..Daily.. .. .. 4 10 pm
Ar Fort Valley.. .. .. 8 30 pm

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SALE OF BANK STOCK.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Notice is hereby given of intention to sell three shares of the capital stock of the Atlanta National bank of the par value of $100 each, standing in name of L. Cohen.

Said shares of stock were pledged by said Cohen to the Atlanta National bank as collateral security for the payment of a promissory note, dated August 10, 1898, and due at twelve months after date to the order of C. E. Currier, cashier, with interest from date, at 6 per cent per annum and signed by said L. Cohen.

There remains due on said indebtedness the sum of $7,714.19 principal, and $98.85 interest up to the 26th day of September, 1900. Said indebtedness is in judgment in the city court of Atlanta, and remains unpaid.

The sale will be had on the first Tuesday in November, 1900, before the courthouse door in said county at 12 o'clock m. and will be made to highest bidder for cash.

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SOME SERMONS HEARD IN THE PULPITS YESTERDAY

FIRST METHODIST.

Dr. Walker Lewis took for the subject of his sermon at the First Methodist church last night, "The Reason for the Name, Jesus." He took for a text, "For He shall save His people from their sins." Matthew, chapter 1, verse 21.

Aside from the eloquence and strength of the sermon, the service was one of unusual interest. It was largely a song service. The excellent choir of the church had arranged a splendid musical programme.

Mrs. Sheridan was in particularly fine voice, and her splendid work was thoroughly enjoyed by the large congregation.

Next Sunday evening Dr. Lewis will preach a special sermon to young men. All of the young men of Atlanta, whether they are members of the First Methodist church or not, are invited to be present.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

"Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain and pitched his tent toward Sodom." Genesis xiii, 13, was the text of Dr. Quillian's sermon yesterday morning. He said in part:

"Lot's decision to leave Abram and go toward Sodom may very aptly illustrate the conduct of many persons now in parting from Christ and going into worldliness.

"First, the cause of this separation was strife between their servants, so strife between men's passions, appetites and powers, which are his servants—made to be used and controled by him—and God's word, His providences and His spirit, which, in a sense, are His servants, is the cause of separation between man and God.

"The selfish, grasping spirit of Lot was not satisfied, notwithstanding he was indebted to his relationship to Abram for it all. Men owe all they possess to God, for every good gift cometh down from above, and yet they are so selfish they want to separate from Him. Again, the land was too narrow to support them both in strife, surrounded by enemies, as they were. The human heart is too small to sustain and hold both God and carnality, whilst mes are surrounded by death and the judgment.

"Second. Lot could not endure restriction. He wanted more liberty and larger latitude. Men today want more liberty, they say, than God allows them. They can't endure restriction upon their conduct. They talk of sumptuary rights. They look upon the world as offering more advantages and greater possibilities for them than Christ and the church, notwithstanding its inhabitants are sinners exceedingly and hell is close by the worldly, carnal spirit. Yet they pitch their habitations and move their lives day by day toward sin and destruction.

"Third. The result of such choice is appalling. This man begun by looking toward the wicked city and he ended by moving into it, taking up his abode there and becoming one of its chief officers. So many men look upon worldly pleasure and sins, and wind up by becoming leading patrons of the same. It is a life that is progressive in evil. Men begin with a social glass of wine and end in a debauched life and a drunkard's grave. They believe in a social game at cards for amusement, and end in a felon's cell, whose beds are filled with the thorns of theft and defalcation. They begin by gazing upon unclean plots in the playhouse and end in destroyed virtue and the suicide's grave.

"The result of this man's choice crowd upon us as we study his life. Let me point out some of them: First. He lost the influence and company of God's faithful friend, Abram. All men need the influence of good people about them. Second. He lost his wealth. That for which he went out was swept away in the destruction of the city. Third. He lost his influence among the people with whom he lived, and worse still, when he would warn them of danger. Fourth. He lost his family. His wife and children were destroyed. Fifth. He lost his honor—guilty of one of the basest of sins. Sixth. He lost his inheritance in the promised land—no part for him or his in the great division. In God's merciful hands is left this man with all his sorrows. But ksow this, a train of evils like unto this follows every man who forsakes Christ and His cause and joins himself unto the world to lead a carnal life. Don't pitch your lives toward the world, for the carnal wind is enmity against God. If you love the world, the love of God is not in you. Abide with God and find a court under the shadow of His wings. If you have never decided for God, do so today."

AT THE FIRST BAPTIST.

There was an overflowing congregation at the First Baptist church on yesterday morning. After the ushers had filled the aisles with chairs and all were occupied, many persons were turned away unable to find standing room. The discourse was controversial.

The text of the sermon was Luke xvi, 31: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." The topic deduced from the text was the "Sufficiency of God's Word to Persuade the Sinner to Repentance and Salvation." Dr. Landrum said in part: "Dives arraigns God; he practically declares God guilty of injustice because not giving sinners sufficient light and training. Dives actually professed to believe that if a voice from the dead had assisted him in the lonely hours of the night, when he was suffering reaction after gratified desire, he would not be where he is writhing in torment. Hence, it's his judgment he was more sinned against than sinning.

"It is no new thing for unreasonable men to think that the means which God uses to correct the world are utterly insufficient for the purpose. Every day we discover that audacity of unbelief which esteems itself wiser, more rational, more merciful than God. Hell is crowded with conceited fools. Down there are imprudent theorists who imagine they could have made a better world than this, who contend while on earth that they could improve on God's providential government and on God's plan of grace and salvation. They boasted that they could have offered us poor, helpless sinners a simpler and a better gospel which would have found ready and universal acceptance.

"What now of Dives's request that Lazarus he sent back to reclaim his five impenitent brothers?

"Is it reasonable to ask a miracle as a spur to repentance? Have we a right to expect resurrection from the dead, the greatest of all miracles?

"Christ was slow to perform miracles. When He produced miracles it was in part to show those credentials from heaven which other prophets had brought and and which popular expectation demanded. It was in part to furnish evidences of divinity to the unspiritual, sensuous masses of the nation. And these miracles, so far from being mere exhibitions of power, were a ministry of mercy. In every case, besides proving His lordship over nature, over disease and death, He actually benefited somebody. But, mark this fact, Jesus did not employ miracles as special power for convicting men of sin and converting them to righteousness. When Herod demanded supernatural works of Him He positively refused to perform them. In one instance, at least, miracles repelled, actually drove away, Christ's hearers. Matthew tells us: 'Behold the whole city came out to meet Jesus and when they saw Him they besought Him to depart out of their courts.'

"In view of these facts, may we declare miracles the mighty power of God for the salvation of human souls?

"A continuance of miracles from age to age would destroy their value. Familiarity breeds contempt. What is ordinary and frequent we are apt to ascribe to the laws of nature. After a while wonders cease to be wonders. Suppose we saw dead bodies arise from the grave as often as we see vegetables spring from seed rotten in the earth, should we be any more surprised at the one than at the other?

"Again, if we make concessions to infidelity like Dives' we must go farther and do the same for atheism. Atheism is bolder; atheists pretend to doubt the existence and perfections of God, notwithstanding the evidence in the magnificent structure of the universe. The atheist says: 'Let God make a world before my very eyes; I must see Him in His workshop and at His business of world making or I shall refuse to believe in a Creator.' What, then? Must God accede to this demand? Must the Almighty be always creating new worlds before the faces of these obstinate critics? Are you indignant at such a proposal? Then let me tell you that atheists have as much right to ask that God build a planet for their benefit and intellectual satisfaction as infidels have to demand that one should rise from the dead."

Dr. Landrum seemed to be replying to recent deliverances by a noted Presbyterian minister that the modern church should continue to work miracles.

In closing, Dr. Landrum said: "The preaching of the gospel, unaccompanied by signs and wonders and divers miracles is the power of God unto salvation to every man that believeth. From the beginning of church history down to the present time we hear less and less of miracles of nature and more and more of miracles of grace. We need no miracles except miracles of regenerating and sanctifying grace. For fifteen centuries in the most enlightened countries on the globe, in the centers of logic science and philosophy the story of the cross of Christ has done its work. Through it as an instrument the Holy Spirit has regenerated millions upon millions of hearts. Rationalists more acute than Dives or any of his descendants have ridiculed and railed at the gospel in vain. Sophistries which God's saints have been sometimes unable to answer have disappeared before sanctified commonsense and undoubted Christian experience."

MERRITTS AVE. CHURCH.

At Merritts Avenue Church the morning sermon was by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, from the text, Hebrew xii: "Who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

He said in substance: "We miss the meaning of this passage if we set down as the joy that was set before Him the aeons and the ages of life, that were to be when Christ realized the travail of his soul in looking upon a redeemed world when His praises should be sung in the presence of the Highest by the white-robed, ransomed throng. The real meaning is in this—the joy hovered over Him and was present with Him, every moment as He met the suffering and the shame and despised them in the glory of His great purpose and the high example to men that He conspicuously set.

"The key note of Christ's life was joy. We study it best when we look to that joy as the dominant principle and the moving element in it all.

"Where was His spring of secret joy whereby He was able to show this joy to the world. There are soul depths for which we have no plummet and there are questions in the bible that we may not comprehend. These mysteries are perhaps entirely beyond us, yet are not without profit.

"The Christ, the one conspicuous sinless man, stands apart from man, although very man and indeed very God. His joy was sprung in one respect from his conscious innocece. The man who stands in known integrity is not assailable by the persecutions, malignity and opposition of men. No taint of sin, no infringement of law, no cause for blame, could be laid upon Him. In His heart of hearts there was the joy of innocece.

"Another joy was in His power. Power over men and power with God. He was sure at all times no matter what persecutions or dangers menaced, that there were legions of hosts from God ready to come at His call. The Christian's joy in power with God when prayer and supplication may reach the mighty arm of omnipotence, is his surest citadel. Jesus Christ was absolutely certain at all times of His power with God as the obedient son. The daily discharge of duty as Jesus saw it, and the recompense of His heart's great satisfaction, added to His joy. The sure victory to which he looked was another joy. His helpfulness to men, His knowing no selfishness in dealing with them, His ever ready compassion, added to the generous joy of His heart. The joy of achievement, the accomplishment of His mission, was His in joyful fullness. Man's heart burns and he gives himself fully to achieve the darling purpose of his life, and this achievement brings joy.

"Christs joy may best be called in one phrase the joy of self sacrifice. The heart stands in holy awe in the presence of the sufferings of our Lord, lest we be upon sacred grounds with our feet sandalled. The compaction of shame, suffering, ingratitude and woe is expressed in the agony of the one word—Cross. Inexpressible and yet most eloquent.

The followers of the Christ who enter into the joy of the Master will do so joyfully. There should be no gloomy, long faced christians, they who take the gloomy view are sadly mistaken in the Christ and His purposes. No man can be more joyful than he who is at peace with God. Crosses and joys both will come, the cross of opposition of conscious short coming are more than met by the joy of sure victory and God's glad pardon, and His gracious help.

"The lesson for us is to get rid of our selfishness and unbelief and to follow the joy illustrated in the beautiful life of the Christ."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.

A large congregation greeted Rev. Dr. Theron Rice on his return to his pulpit after a brief absence. His text was contained in II Corinthians, xvi, 22: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maranatha." Dr. Rice said in part:

"We all know what anathema means—accursed. Maranatha means 'when the Lord cometh.' The passage, therefore, states that whoever loves not the Lord Jesus Christ will be accursed when He cometh at the final reckoning. This is a solemn, awful imprecation. If the soul that has not Jesus is worthy only of curse, there are reasons for it. Why is the love of Jesus so sacred and obligatory?

"We are bound to love Him for what He is, for He is God. Though a man, He is as really God as though He never tabernacled in the flesh. He is infinite in wisdom, power and goodness. He has more love-provoking attributes than these, and when we consider the gentleness, long suffering and providing care, we feel the justice of the anathema. Then we should love Him for what He is in Himself. He is to us sinners far more than to the angels. He has special claims upon our love, claims that are unique. He is our Creator and preserver, but His chief glory lies in the fact that He is our Redeemer and intercessor.

"It is important, then, that we know whether we love the Lord. Can we do so? God supplies a test: 'For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments.' Jesus Himself says: 'If a man loves me, he will keep my words.' Do you keep the commandments? Do you know what they are? Do you care to know?

"Another test is love for His people. 'We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren.'

"Search the scriptures. Keep the commandments, for their keeping is not only a test, but also development. 'Whoso keepeth His word, in him verily is the love of God perfected.'"

Malt-Nutrine

made of choicest materials by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, is the great food-drink for the feeble and convalescent, assimilable by the weakest stomach. For salt by all druggists.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co., wholesale dealers.

JERRY LYNCH IS BETTER

Hopes Are Now Entertained for His Recovery by His Friends.

The condition of Jerry Lynch, whose illness has been critical for the past two days, was reported by his physician, Dr. J. J. Knott, to be quite decidedly improved last night, and hopes are entertained that he may recover.

No well regulated household should be without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

$3.50 To Columbus, Ga., and Return Via Southern Railway, Account Columbus Street Fair.

Account Columbus Street fair, Southern Railway will sell, on Oct. 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Nov. 1st, and for morning train Nov. 2d, tickets to Columbus, Ga., and return at rate of one fare for round trip, final return limit Nov. 4th.

Southern Railway two trains daily in each direction, leaving Atlanta 5:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Through trains, no change of cars.

Ticket offices, Kimball house corner and union depot. 10-27-0t

The Philadelphia Exposition

is a pronounced success, and is the best exposition of its class ever held in the east since 1876. To accommodate its patrons, the Lackawanna is offering greatly reduced rates from all stations, good on all trains.

$5.50

Birmingham and Return, Account Alabama State Fair, via Southern Railway.

On account of above occasion Southern railway will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to Birmingham at rate of $5.50, including admission to the fair grounds. Tickets sold October 31st to November 10th, bearing final limit November 11, 1900. Information Kimball House corner or Union Depot ticket office.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Travel the Best Route—Southern Pacific Company—"Sunset Route."

Only line operating Palatial Tourist Sleeping Cars from Georgia and the Carolinas to California without change. Second-class tickets are accepted in these cars.

Only line to Texas without an omnibus transfer.

For free maps and literature write or call on W. R. FAGAN,
Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 10 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Do You Handle or Use Fertilizers?

If so, its to YOUR INTEREST to communicate with us promptly. FACTORIES LOCATED all through the South, so as to give OUR CUSTOMERS lowest FREIGHT and BEST SERVICE. Either of our Officers will give your INQUIRIES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,
Atlanta, Ga. Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR. GEORGE W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE.

The plats are ready for the auction sale of those eight beautiful lots on Connally and Kelly streets, near the contemplated route of

MIMS DRIVE

to Grant Park. These lots will be sold before the court house door on Tuesday, November 6th, at 11 o'clock, for a division among the owners. The titles are perfect, and the sale absolute. Terms, one-third cash and the balance in six and twelve months, with seven per cent interest. This is a fine opportunity to invest $300 or $400 where it will bring you in $1,000 in a short while.

G. W. ADAIR, 6 and 8 Wall St.

DROP AN ORDER IN AND START IT!

PRINTING THAT'S GOOD

THE MILL OF TRADE.

The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts. THE FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY. 65 E. Alabama St. Atlanta, Georgia.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$3,000 buys nice modern cottage, beautiful lot, on Boulevard, in elegant neighborhood. The absolute need of coin forces this little home on the market at fully $1,000 less than its actual value.

$900 buys six lots, 25x119 to alley, on Lee street, near Greensferry avenue. Houses will rent well in this community. These lots sold at a bargain less than twelve months ago for $900.

$1,500 buys 6 lots on the corner of Connally and Clark streets, less than ¾ mile from center of city; sidewalk, curbing, water, sewer and gas. If improved, will pay 15 per cent. A. F. LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT

Furnished hotel, 20 rooms, besides sitting rooms, dining rooms, kitchen and all complete and running. For rent, reasonable to a reliable party, in Darien, Ga. Can make money from first day. Present party owning property, but can run it no longer. Come and see.

J. C. HENDRIX.
8 South Broad Street.

PETER LYNCH

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, tobaccos and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, in fact, it is called by a large number of my customers headquarters for fine and pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running No. 7 W. Mitchell street as his great variety store and is daily getting more and more established as such. He has just received a fresh lot of turnip seed, also on hand fruit jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top and Millville and Woodbury pints, quarts and half gallons.

100 empty spirit and wine barrels, half barrels and kegs. Terms cash.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Capital of the Four Great Banks of the World.

BANK OF ENGLAND,	$86,047,935
BANK OF FRANCE,	36,500,000
IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY	28,560,000
BANK OF RUSSIA,	25,714,920
TOTAL	$176,822,855

FUNDS HELD BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE PAYMENT OF ITS POLICIES, DECEMBER 31, 1899, $301,844,537

Or $125,021,682 more than the combined capital of these amous banks.

The new form of policy of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Richard A. McCurdy, President, provides:

First—The SECURITY of $301,844,537 of assets.
Second—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Third—LIBERAL LOANS TO THE INSURED.
Extended term insurance in case of lapse.
Automatic paid-up insurance without exchange of policy.
Liberal surrender values.
One month's grace in payment of premiums.

For Further Information Apply to

ROBERT F. SHEDDEN, General Agent.
English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

ROBY ROBINSON,
English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Municipal, County and Corporation Bonds.
Write for list of choice Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks.
Investment Securities.

JOS. THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.
FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENT FOR IMPERIAL BEERS. 7 AND 9 DECATUR ST. Phone 11. ATLANTA GA

Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.
N. P. PRATT LABORATORY, Manufacturing Chemists, ATLANTA, GA

WANTED "DRAWIN' POWAH."

From The New York Sun.

A big negro swaggered into the Thirty-seventh street police station a few nights ago and announced that he had been robbed.

"Well, if you know who robbed you," advised the sergeant at the desk, "get a warrant for him and we'll do the rest."

"That's jest it, sahgent, I don't exactly ecomprehend jest who de man am at present, but I could find out if I only had de drawin' powah."

"The drawing power?" queried the sergeant, looking up from the blotter.

"Yes, suh, de drawin' powah. You see it am like dis: Fo' nights ago some man entered my room while I was asleep, an' extracted ten dollahs from my clo'es. Night 'fo' last he came again an' took ten more an' last night he only got five cause dat was all I had left. Now, if I only had some money to place in my clo'es tonight to use as drawin' powah, I reckon that black nigrah 'd come again, an' I could stay awake an' intercept him."

"Oh, I see," said the sergeant, feeling in his vest pocket. "Just how much do you think you need? One dollar? Five? Ten?"

The negro hesitated a moment as if weighing the matter carefully.

"Well," he said finally, "ob course I don't want to seem imposin', but nachuly de strenger de drawin' powah am, why de—"

At this point an explosion of language from behind the desk brought negotiations to a standstill, and the negro was glad to make his escape in safety without his "drawin' powah."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
532-540 Equitable. 'Phone 1227, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL.
Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

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FINE TAILORING.
37 N. FORSYTH ST.,
Prudential Bldg.

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the
STANDARD Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HYATT—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Hyatt, Mrs. H. A. Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. William Hyatt, Misses Florence and Henrietta Hyatt and Otis, Lonnie and Ed Hyatt are invited to attend the funeral of Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Hyatt, from their residence, 82 West Alexander street, at 3 p. m. today. Interment at Westview.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 9, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, October 28.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia and South Carolina—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except rain along the coast; fresh northeasterly winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and probably rain; fresh northeasterly winds.

North Carolina—Fair Monday. Tuesday, probably rain; fresh northeasterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair Monday. Tuesday, probably rain; light northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

Mississippi—Fair in eastern, rain in western portion Monday. Tuesday, probably rain; fresh southeasterly winds.

Louisiana—Showers Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh southeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Monday. Tuesday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; northwesterly winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain in west, fair in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday probably fair; southerly winds.

TO INDIA BY RAIL.

London Mail: All that is wanted is an agreement between Great Britain and Russia as to Afghanistan. Aleardy the enterprising Muscovite has extended the scope of the Transcaspian railway to such a degree that Russian cars are actually running well inside Afghan territory. Kushk, an Afghan frontier town, is practically a Russian hands, and a light railway is already under construction to the famous Herat.

That is the situation on Afghanistan's northern frontier. On the south British India is apparently not less active. The Beloochistan railway system, terminating at Gulistan Karez, on the Afghan border, is to be extended, and already work is being pushed forward in order to connect Kandahar with the Indian railroad system.

In central Asia Russia is actively engaged in surveying and constructing. When this is completed all that will remain in order to make it possible to run from Calais to Bombay will be to link up the chain between Herat and Khushar—an insignificant distance of 35 English miles. That link being made, and the Central Asian railway finished, London to Bombay will mean that the only chance for seasickness will be on the twenty-one mile strip of channel between Dover and Calais.

Although the distances are nearly similar, the comparison between the sea and land journeys is in favor of the latter. By the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez canal the distance is 6,500 miles, and the time occupied by the fastest peninsular and Oriental steamer is twenty-one days. By the land route, allowing the average approximate speed to be twenty-five miles an hour by the express trains, the journey would occupy only eleven days four hours over a distance approximately estimated at 6,700 English miles. But twenty-five miles an hour is a low estimate. This speed is on the average considerably exceeded even on Asiatic railways, and of course, doubled on European lines.

Two changes of cars would be necessary on the journey from Calais—at the frontier on entering Russia and at the Indian frontier. This would be occasioned by the fact that the Russian lines have a gauge nearly a foot wider than the rest of European railways.

But such a route would have its disadvantages. The huge steamship companies which trade with India would be seriously affected. Suez canal shares would go down with a slump. Italy would suffer considerably by the depreciation of the Brindisi mail route.

KELLAM & MOORE.

Scientific opticians, have the largest line of fine eyeglasses in the south. 6 N. Broad street, Prudential building.

A BEGGAR'S PLEA.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph: "Could you spare a few cents for a sick child, ma'am?" said a woman to a young lady who was about to get on a street car in Bellefield.

Being of a sympathetic nature, the young lady looked in her purse and found she could spare a 5-cent piece. The coin was handed to the beggar, who took it and said:

"Thank you, lady. It'll be a blessing to the child. It'll buy him a pint—a pint of milk," she added as an after thought.

The car came just then, and as the young lady mounted the steps she said:

"O, don't get milk for the child; get him the pint."

The woman scowled and the car rolled on.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

The direct, quick through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula. The following schedule in effect Nov. 6th, 1900:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 9 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 am	4 20 pm	10 45 pm
Arrive Newnan	6 40 am	5 38 pm	12 05 am
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 am	6 55 pm	1 07 am
Arrive West Point	8 10 am	7 27 pm	1 37 am
Arrive Opelika	9 00 am	8 17 pm	2 27 am
Arrive Columbus	9 55 am	9 30 pm	3 35 am
Arrive Montgomery	11 00 am	11 30 pm	5 00 am
Arrive Selma		12 40 am	6 20 am
Arrive Pensacola	4 15 pm	5 00 am	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 pm	3 05 am	
Arrive New Orleans	8 50 pm	7 40 am	

NORTHBOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily	No. 8 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 40 pm		7 30 am
Leave Mobile	12 20 am		12 30 pm
Leave Pensacola	11 20 pm		11 30 am
Leave Selma		6 20 am	3 20 pm
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	11 20 am	8 00 pm
Leave Columbus	7 10 am	2 45 pm	8 50 pm
Arrive Opelika	8 15 am	3 50 pm	9 55 pm
Arrive West Point	8 55 am	4 25 pm	10 35 pm
Arrive LaGrange	9 15 am	4 46 pm	10 55 pm
Arrive Newnan	10 25 am	5 56 pm	12 05 am
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 am	7 00 pm	1 20 am

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

7 35 pm	Lv. Atlanta	Arr 9 00 am
8 28 pm	Ar. Newnan	Lv 8 05 am
7 54 pm	Ar. Graniteville	Lv 8 36 am
7 22 pm	Ar. Hogansville	Lv 9 05 am
6 35 pm	Ar. LaGrange	Lv 9 50 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Trains, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans. Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington and New Orleans; sleepers New York and Jacksonville. Tourist sleepers Atlanta to San Francisco, three times a week.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

Rogers B. Toy, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

Ticket Agent, Atlanta Ga.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.